INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
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CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,323—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER [illegible] APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th ,,
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	......	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4762	F. Cole	13th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B Andrews	27th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	10th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
IMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3850	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	18th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,109	12th July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1160	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 8 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 3, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance,
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information [illegible] given
[illegible]—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th June, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 9th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 20th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	30th June,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 1st of August 1898.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.

Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current years.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

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BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW 'ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed **Rs. 1,30,00,000.**

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 3d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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HOCKS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM
DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.		CASH. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.	
GEISENHEIM, good Flavour and Body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	,,	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	,,	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in Character and Flavour	,,	52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	,,	37	0	...		41	8	...	
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	,,	28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM	,,	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very Soft and of Good Bouquet	,,	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0
SPARKLING—									
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	31	8

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very Fragrant	,,	54	0	31	0	60	0	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very Rich, Delicious Bouquet	,,	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate Flavour	per doz.	25	8	14	8	22	8	16	4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	,,	27	8	15	0	31	0	16	12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	per doz.	22	8	12	8	25	0	14	0
CARLOWITZ	,,	15	8	...		17	4	...	

CLARETS.

We have now a full Stock of these Wines in most excellent condition. They reach us direct from Bordeaux, and are of special value. Complete Lists on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"DOCTOR ADVISES"

FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.
MUNK'S Balsam for Asthma.
MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.
SQUIBB'S Ague Specific for Fevers.
PETER'S Brain Panacea for Overwork
HERMIT'S Satarana Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

FROM **MADON, SONS & CO.,** CHEMISTS.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, wouldbe entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.
BOMB[illegible]HI.

RICHARD LIPP & SOHN,

STUTTGART;

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With Peary near the *Pole*, by Ervind Astrup, with Illustrations from Photographs and Sketches, by the author	7	14
The Jew, the Gipsy and re Islam, by the late Captain Sir F. Richard	18	8
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Brown men and women or the South Sea Islands in 1895 and 1896	7	14
Lorraine. A Romance by R. A. Chambers	4	8
Blanford's Birds Vol. 4. "Fauna of British India Series"	11	4
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Charles Clark's, the Story of an Ocean Tramp. Illustrated	4	8
Amelia E. Bair's New Novel. A Knight of the Nets	2	0
The Comic History of Greece. From the Earliest Times to the death of Alexander the Great, by Charles M. Snyder	4	8
Paul Kruger and his Times, by F. Reginald Statham, with Portrait and Map	5	10

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OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)...............Rs. 12
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Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1898 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Seventh day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 31st day of May, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will dated 6th April, 1896, of ABJI VASRAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

KESHAVJI DAMODAR JERAM ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 30th day of May, 1898.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
MONSOON RATES
From June 1st to September 30th.
Please apply to MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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TO LET.—3 Large OFFICE ROOMS, on FIRST FLOOR of No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, with possession on 1st June 1898. Rent Rupees 240 or the whole FIRST FLOOR at Rupees 300 per month, from 1st July 1898.

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THE LONDON CHAMBER of COMMERCE Commercial Education Scheme Class Forms in Bombay on 15th June. Apply sharp. N. R. MISTRI, F.S.A.A. 10, Church Gate Street.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 pe Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be run on MONDAY next, the 6th June, 1898, for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25 railway time.

This train will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla.

First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates.

Reserved accommodation will be given on this train only and not on the daily 6 a.m. train from Poona.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 2nd June, 1898.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE to the places of interest on or near the Madras Railway Company's line is now ready and will be in the hands of the printers very shortly. There is still space available for advertisements, and the terms for this may be ascertained with full details of size, &c., by application to the Chief Auditor, Madras Railway Company, Royapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 20th May, 1898.

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THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif. —"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvie—Fevrier, 95.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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WEEKLY BU[illegible]
Post Free.
Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 34m. High Water 11-13m., 10-57a. Low Water 4-13m. 5-2a.

P. and O. Company's Steamer Oriental with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, due to arrive at day light.

TO-MORROW.

Trinity Sunday.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 34m. High Water 0-1m., 11-51a. Low Water 5-0m., 5-53a.

Departure of H. E. the Governor, 9 p.m.

THE CARPET BAGGER.—Panachand Oolumchand, a Marwaree, entrusted a coolie with a carpet bag containing property of the value of Rs. 207 at the Victoria Terminus and directed to follow him. Suddenly the coolie disappeared with the property.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May 1898 was 31,301 the daily avarage being 1036. New Admissions 705, Parsees 836, Mahomedans 693 Hindoos 923, Christians 829, and 37 Children were Vaccinated this month.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Service on Sunday June 5th will be of a thanksgiving nature for deliverance from the plague. The Sermon at the Evening Service will be preached by the Reverend W. G. Peel, and the collections will be given to the Convalescent Home, Kandalla.

REPORTED THEFT AT NULL BAZAAR.—Abdul Sawad, a Shroff, keeping his stall outside the Null Bazaar, reported to the Police on Thursday, that a bag, containing five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, three for Rs. 5 each, and Rs. 335 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 400 had been stolen from his stall about 8 o'clock that morning. Complainant refused to sign the complaint.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—Chunilal Munsookhram, residing at Shaik Memon Street, entrusted his servant Gungadhur Thakoreprasad, with a bill for Rs. 179, with instruction to collect that amount from another merchant at Bhuleshwar on the 1st instant. Two servants disappeared and it has since been ascertained that the amount of the bill had been paid to him. Police enquiries are in progress.

SCALDED WITH BOILING DAMMER.—On the morning of the 2nd instant, one Ebrahim Tyebji, a Mahomedan, was dammering a weather screen at Shaik Memon Street, when he accidentally knocked over the pot contaning the boiling dammer. Some of its contents fell on an old woman named Mary Frances Pereira, aged fifty years, who happened to pass by the way scalding her on the right arm and leg. She has been detained in a hospital.

BURGLARY AT SAMUEL STREET.—Goolam Hoosein, a Mahomedan, residing at Samuel Street, has reported to the Police, that on Wednesday afternoon, he locked the door of his room and went out into the street to witness the Taboot Procession. On his return home the same evening, he found the room had been broken into, the lock on the door having been wrenched off and property consisting of ornaments and wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 157, stolen from a chest of drawers.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—Raghoba Hariba, 4th class Head Constable at Poona is at present under trial before Rao Saheb D. V. Mudliar, Special First Class Magistrate, charged with criminally misappropriating the sum of about Rs. 400. Accused was a clerk in the Cantonment Police office, and in the course of his duties, it is alleged received payment on three bills which purported to be salaries of the Ramosis supplied by the Police Department to the Poona Silk Mill. Other sums of a like nature received from employers of Ramosis are said to have been similarly misappropriated, the total defalcations amounting to the figure given. The case is proceeding.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.—With to-day's issue of our paper, Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co., the agents of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, distribute a circular which show that as the investment of capitals become daily a matter of more and more serious concern, the company has prepared a special scheme which provides sound and profitable investment and provision for old age, together with assurance for the family in case of death. The company stands very high in the English assurance companies, its assets being Rs. 100,000,000 and annual income amounting to Rs. 18,000,000. Though the Bombay agency has been established only for the last two years, Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co., have been doing their best to advance the company's interests, securing good business in all parts of India.

AN ABSCONDING WORKHOUSE INMATE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Constable Chambers, charged Thomas Nelson Smith, a European, aged nineteen years, an inmate of the workhouse, with deserting that Institution on Tuesday night. The accused was further charged with stealing wearing apparel valued at one rupee and a half, belonging to Government. Constable Chamber stated that about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night accused scaled the wall of the workhouse, with the clothings on and made good his escape. Yesterday morning he was found loitering in the Nesbit Road by Constable Chambers, who arrested him, and placed him before the Magistrate. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shaik Russool Shaik Niadar, aged thirty years, Mahomedan labourer, employed in Flour mill, and residing at Falkland Road, Cross Lane. On Wenesday evening, decased went to a friend of his and complained to him of pain in his left leg and of the horror he felt on seeing water. Next morning Russool uas removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he has been suffering from hydrophobia. The deceased who was then conscious stated that about six months ago, while he was in his native country he was beaten by a mad dog and he pointed to two scars on the left leg, which; he said were the bite of the dog. Deceased grew worse after admission and died on Thursday afternoon. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returnd by the Jury.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE AT A LEVEL CROSSING:—An enquiry was held yesterday at Mahim by Mr. Turner the Coroner, on view of the body of Rama Nersoo aged thirty five years a dealer in hides, residing at Dharavi. On Wednesday afternoon deceased and four of his caste fellow went to Mahim to see taboots being immersed in the see off the Lady Jamsetji Road. About 8 o'clock at night they were returning to Daravi and as they came up to level crossing at Mahim they fouud the gates as well the wicked gates closed and a goods train passing towards Bandora. There was only one porter on duty he was standing near the wicket gates on the Dharvi side, while deceased and his friends stood near the wicket gate on the Mahim side, awaiting the train to pass. After the rear brakevan of the train had passed had about twenty paces from the level crossing, the wicket gate on Mahim side opened and deceased walked through on to the line and as he was crossing the up line, he was knocked down by the engine which was then coming from the direction of Bandora and was thrown between the rails of the down line. The engine was stopped after it had gone about ten paces. Deceased had sustained two wounds on the forehead, which were bleeding profusely and he died almost on the spot. The porter, in his evidences repudiated the assertion that deceased entered through the wicket gate, which could not thave been opened so long the other wicket was bolted. He stated that deceased entered through the main gate and was knocked down by the engineer.

The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	1	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	2	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	4	6
G Mahim and Worlee	1	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*19	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total	27	14	83
Total plague deaths to date	30,168	26,050	

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 2nd June 1898:—

	Cases.	Deaths	Remaining.
Previously reported	153	132	8
Fresh cases	0	0	0
Total	153	132	8

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Wednesday was five.—The Portuguese Government have made modifications in the quarantine rules to the effect that whereas all arrivals from Bombay and other places seeking to enter Damaun were detained for ten days in quarantine at Dabhel, they will now be freely admitted in Damaun. Passes will be issued to persons leaving Damaun for British territory but those desirous of going to Nagar Haveli district will be subjected to ten days' quarantine at Dabhel. An erroneous notion has been prevailing since the establishment of the cordon on the Damaun frontier that the Chief Plague Authority prevented the exportation of fruits such as mangoes, &c., from Damaun to the British territory, but it has now been elucidated that there is no objection to the exportation of fruit "in accordance with the rules in force as to the transit of goods on the frontier."

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay during the week ending 2nd June:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
[illegible]	Manuil.
[illegible]	Schleiper.
[illegible]	Tajer.
Malvan	Gopal Rama Savant.
[illegible]	Powanshah Rustawj Surtj.
[illegible]	Mohamad Osiluh.
[illegible]	Shiroojee Sorabjee Ghella, Modi Khana out Surt.
Hamburg	Varde.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE case of Col. Tidy, who was removed from his command of the L. N. L. Regiment in Ceylon, in consequence of the suicide of one of his officers, with whom he is said to have been unduly strict, is still fresh in the public minds. An officer now writes to the "Broad Arrow":—"I read with much surprise in your last issue the decision of the authorities in regard to the officer commanding the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment. I happened to have been serving in Ceylon at the time that the unfortunate incident occurred, which promises to prove injurious to a gallant officer's career, and I can speak from personal knowledge of the general verdict there at the time. It was one of general sympathy for Col. Tidy, one of the best of soldiers who had his whole command as it were in the palm of his hand, and I never saw a regiment in better order than the old 47th; and if so able, conscientious and good a soldier as Col. Tidy is to be punished, where are we to look for ideal commanding officers?"

THE sending of armed Constables with the doctors on plague investigation at Calcutta has had a marked effect. Crowds still assemble round the houses where the patients are and follow the ambulance cars long distances with scowling faces and threatening attitude, but a glimpse of the Policeman's revolver causes them to scatter in all direction. Several plague removals have been accomplished under these circumstances which otherwise would unquestionably have had serious consequences. One removal in particular on Sunday from Motts' Lane was the occasion of a gathering of several thousands of natives who literally blocked the thoroughfare for some distance. The Inspector in charge had to point his revolver at the mob before the removal could be effected.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Rangoon Municipality to procure on loan of a river flat from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. This flat will be properly fitted up to meet the requirements of a hospital, and will be anchored in the river. The lower deck of the flat is being lime-washed from steam to stern, while the upper one will be similarly treated. The top portion has been matted in and equipped with other necessary arrangements. Lying alongside this flat is another but smaller flat-bottomed boat, which will be utilised as a disinfecting aparatus. To answer this purpose it has been equipped at one end with a machine and large boiler for generating steam, which will escaped through a number of pipes into three reservoirs specially fitted up for facilitating the work of disinfection. At the opposite end two cells have been built, into which a pair of trollies will be run from the reservoirs with the infected linen, which will undergo a further process of disinfection under steam in an enclosed cell. The work is being rapidly pushed to completion.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Straits Times*:—From time to time correspondence has passed through your columns anent the grievances of Chinese married men. These men and their friends deplore the demoralisation of their wives in the matter of gambling. They have deluged the Chinese Protector and the Inspector-General of Police with letters calling for police interference. Only recently, one of the correspondents suggested an enquiry in such a way that aggrieved persons could give testimony in confidence. Well, the other day, the Inspector-General of Police arrested eight Chinese women at Payah Lebar Road, while carrying on the game of Chap Ji Ki. If these people are anxious to assist the police, they have now an opportunity of putting them in the way of arresting and obtaining a conviction against the promoters of the game. It is to be feared they are too much afraid of their wives to do this.

A GOOD example of Departmental Anglo-mania is shown in the titles deliberataly conferred upon the establishment of the jail-guards in certain jails. In certain jails regular police guards have been dispensed with, the gate-guard and the intramural guards being composed of irregulars, enlisted by the Jail Department, a small proportion of old soldiers being entertained to inculcate drill and raining. The system is not objectionable in itself, perhaps, though a guard composed of such material is apt to become uncommonly slack and to remind one of the kind of guards to be seen in Bokhara or Asiatic Khanates; but the titles given to the different officials are very funny. Any such old fashioned title as Jamadar, Duffadar, Naik or Barkandaz are all eschewed; the gate guard is called the "Reserve Guard," this little title being faithfully transliterated into the Hindustani book of instructions: the sepoys or barkandazes are called "warders"; there are "1st grade warders" and "2nd grade wrders" (wearing chevrons" like Naiks and Lance-Naiks of the Native army), and "3rd grade warders" (equal to sepoys). Then there is the "Head warder" of the intra-mural guard and the "Reserve Head Warder" who is the man in charge of the "Reserve Guard" and in general control. The title of this last official is a mouthful almost equal to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. No Oriental can shout for a "Reserve Head Warder" without damaging his powers of articulation. "Head Warder" is bad enough. The titles are all opposed to precedent and to the fitness of things where natives are being dealt with: but they have been solemnly introduced by the Jail Department and incorporated (by transliteration) in the books of Standing Orders. The wonder is that the absurdity of the titles never occurred to the officers who pitched on them. The titles of barkandaz, sepoy, naik and jemadar are ones that natives are familiar with, and it is opposed to common sense to cram into their mouths, or to decorate them with, titles which have far less meaning, and which they cannot pronounce. But India is the happy-hunting ground of the faddist.

THE *Sarawak Gazette* has the following "snake story" from Mr. Ernest Hose, an able and experienced field naturalist. The other day, at Tambak, Mr. Hose, hearing the cries of wild pig proceeding from the jungle adjoining his house, went with his dogs to investigate matters; he shortly came upon a large python surrounded by about twenty pigs, savagely goring it with their tusks. A young pig had been seized by the python and its cries of distress had probably summoned the other members of the herd to its assistance. Their opportune arrival enabled them to effect a rescue, for the python was so harassed and lacerated that it relinquished its hold on its prey, which was so little injured, that it decamped with the rest of the herd on perceiving the presence of interested human spectators, leaving the final despatch of the python to the untender mercies of Mr. Hose.

THE fourth edition of Mr. Justice Henderson's Criminal Procedure Code has been published. It will be welcomed by the legal profession, for of all the works on this subject it is far and away the most practical.

THE 1st Bengal Infantry, who had an uneventful voyage to Mauritius, have now settled down there into such quarters as were available. The duration of their stay is apparently indefinite.

NOTHING officially has yet reached India regarding the manner in which the Indian Medical Service will be affected by the re-organisation of the Army Medical Staff. Presumably the Secretary of State will send out a despatch on the subject shortly. It is not known when the new Warrant will be issued, but in the House of Commons a fortnight ago Mr. Powell Williams stated that the delay was in regard to the settlement of "some minor points which required reference to India."

THE appointment of Dr. Pilgrim, Civil Surgeon of the 24 Parganas, to the permanent charge of the General Hospital, Calcutta, under the new conditions sanctioned by the Home Government, puts an end to the provisional arrangement under which the accomplished scholar, who is Secretary to the Board of Examiners, has been carrying on the work of Surgeon-Superintendent. Under the new arrangement the pay of the Surgeon-Superintendent is fixed at Rs. 1,8000; he is debarred from general practice, and is required to devote his entire time to his hospital dutie but he may be called in by his medical brethren, official or non-official, for consultation when his advice is required in particular cases.

THE Mohurram festival, writes the "Englishman," has passed off quietly in Calcutta, a happy issue which was hardly expected considering the inflamed state of mind of the lower classes. The whole credit for this result must rest with the Police. The arrangements adopted by Mr. James were throughout admirable. Every spot likely to be a centre of disturbance was carefully guarded, and the procession themselves most skifully controlled. The thanks of all the respectable and law-abiding citizens of Calcutta are due to the Commissioner of Police and those under him, who, worn and spent already with anxiety regarding the plague disturbances, were able to menage and guide so completely crowds labouring under religious fanaticism.

THE decision of the Kashmir Durbar to levy their incoming customs duty on all parcels, &c., addressed to visitors in the valley, has caused some irritation, both from the fact of the expense and the trouble arising in settling the claims. Almost all goods coming up to European visitors in Kashmir come from shops in England, and have already paid the British Indian duty. People who get consignments straight from England in bond to Kashmir can, it is true, claim a refund of the British Indian duty but only officials residing in Kashmir are able to avail themselves of this. Thus the majority of people have to pay twice over on their goods. Not only is this a hard arrangement, it also is a bad policy. The increase in the Kashmir revenues is partly due to the largely-increased influx of visitors during the last few years, who now spend money royally in the valley, while all bazaar rates have largely risen to the benefit of the producer. The number of men in the Punjab who now bring or send their horses in to Kashmir, consume a large amount of grain, and generally the enhanced prosperity of the valley is largely due to the Englishman's presence. It is not, therefore, altogether reasonable for the Durbar to introduce rules which press almost entirely on the class who contribute so much to the country's wealth.

THE operations in the Swat Valley last autum showed that when cavalry could be used, the lance was immensely superior to the sword in charges against the tribesmen, a fact of course which caused no surprise. Some of the British officers used hog-spears in preference to their swords as they could thus always keep off a determined "ghazi" anxious to get to close quarters regardless of his own life. Again, in the brilliant charge of a handful of the 13th Bengal Lancers at Shabadr where several thousand Mohmands were dispersed, the lance was most effective, and the squadron led by Major Atkinson escaped with trifling loss. The moral effect of a charge of lancers is much greater against an undisciplined mob of armed men, such as our troops are constantly meeting on the borderland, than a charge of swordsmen. The sword and the long knife are familiar weapons with all Pathan tribes, but the lance or spear is never used by them, and hence their fear of horsemen equipped with it. Curiously enough, however, none of the cavalry regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force are lancers, though the Guides use it in their front ranks. Commandants would probably be only too glad to have the lance, and two out of the four regiments of the Punjab Cavalry might well be given it; or it this be considered inadvisable, they might be equipped in the same manner as the Guides, *i.e.*, with lance and sword. As regards the Bengal Cavalry, in the two commands in Upper India, of the nineteen regiments ten are lancers, and this number is likely to be increased. The Central India Horse are equipped likethe Guides. In Madras all three regiments are Lancers, and in Bombay there are three regiments of lancers out of seven. In the Hyderabad Contingent all four regiments are lancers. In the Imperial Service Cavalry the lance is preferred to the sword. In the matter of British Cavalry we should like to see all regiments serving in India taught the use of the lance, so that they might have it on service, for the blunt sword of the trooper is a clumsy weapon at the best, and in the Afghan War it did absurdly little execution as compared with the lance. From the above summary it is clear that the Punjab Frontier Force have been left out in the cold, while regiment after regiment of native cavalry stationed at inland cantonments have been converted into lancers. Perhaps the military authorities, pondering over the experience gained beyond the Malakand last year, will now think the time is ripe for giving some of the frontier cavalry the lance. It is a weapon in the use of which the sowars of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Punjab Cavalry would quickly become expert.

THE Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India has just published a Resolution on the Finance and Revenue accounts for 1896-97. It seems a pity that Government cannot see its way to publishing these reviews at a somewhat earlier date, for the public cannot be expected to take much interest in figures and reviews relating to a period now a year old. Of course, the figures for 1896-97 in lump sums are in the possession of Government at a much earlier date, but it takes a long time for the Comptroller General to collect all the final accounts from the different Departments. The chief features of the year under review have been brought out in the statement on the Budget given by the Hon. Member for Finance in March last, but the facts are stated more briefly in the Resolution before us. The accounts for 1896-97 closed with a deficit of Rx. 1,705,022. Famine in nearly all the Provinces of India and plague in Bombay were the chief facts during 1896-97; and according to the Comptroller-General the total loss of revenue due to famine and plague was Rx. 4,004,000, while the total increase of expenditure was Rx. 2,855,400. These losses were balanced to a small extent by a rise in the rate of exchange and an improvement in the estimates of revenue and expenditure in parts of India. The net result was a deficit about a quartr of the total loss attributable to famine and plague. Under the head of Land Revenue the largest decreases naturally occurred in the Provinces were there was the greatest distress. Thus in the North-West Provinces and Oudh the decrease was Rx. 1,009,524, in Madras Rx. 351,328, in Bombay Rx. 204,107, in Upper Burma Rx. 169,772 and in Punjab Rx. 127,345. The loss of Railway revenue was greatest on the North-Western, Rajputana-Malwa, Oudh and Rohilkhand and on the two guaranteed railways leading to Bombay. The irrigation revenue shows an increase due to drought. There was an important decrease of Rx. 486,962 under "Opium," as the trade declined and the prices realised in Calcutta were below the estimate. The excess in the Mint receipts is due to the gain on a large circulation of copper coinage caused by tho famine. The increase in the working expenses of major irrigation works was necessary to earn the increased revenue; while the decrease on the railways was due to the falling off in the revenue. The Post Office, Jails, Police, Medical, and General Administration all show increased expenditure due to the famine and plague. The army expenditure shows a saving over the estimates of Rx. 218,757.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has issued an important memorandum on the subject of Volunteer training. In this he points out, very precisely, that the old idea that the "Volunteer week" may be looked upon as a pleasant holiday is quite erroneous. Although the week may be pleasant enough, it is, nevertheless, he insists, to be primarily one of work, and the seven days' training are to be, as far as possible a foretaste for all concerned of real soldiering. This is certainly as it should be; and H. R. H.'s remarks are extremely pertinent, for in too many cases of late Volunteer battalions, who have ardently agitated to be allowed to go to Aldershot, have on their arrival not found that hot-bed of "soldiering" to be altogether to their Sybaritic tastes. In consequence of this, ugly stories have got about of "loafing," and of entire battalions suddenly remembering previous engagements when stiff field-days were in progress. The period allowed for the training is, in all conscience, short enough, and it therefore behoves those concerned to buckle to in real earnest or to give up all military pretensions. Otherwise, they might just as well—and with infinitely less trouble to themselves—spend the time in studying the subtleties of Kriegspiel in the calm seclusion of suburban drill-halls.

To what extent are Volunteers subject to military law? The question was raised in the case of Marks vs. Frogley and others, in which the Court of Appeal reversed a judgment of Mr. Justice Kennedy. The plaintiff, who was a member of a Volunteer corps, was in August of last year, with the other members of his corps, in military training with a portion of the regular forces at Shorncliffe. On the morning of the day when the camp broke up he fell under suspicion of theft, and by the order of the Adjutant of the corps he was taken into custody and conveyed under arrest, in the special train by which his comrades were returning, to Hemel Hempstead, where he lived. He was then marched to Boxmoor, and handed over to the police. When placed upon trial at the quarter sessions at Canterbury, he was acquitted, and he subsequently sought to recover damages for unlawful imprisonment against Frogley, the police constable at Boxmoor who received him into custody, and against the sergeant and two privates of his own corps by whom he was brought from Shorncliff. At the trial before Mr. Justice Kennedy, the jury found a verdict in favour of Frogley, but they gave 300*l*. damages against the other defendants, and the Judge, after hearing further arguments, gave judgment for this amount.

IN the bribery enquiry now being conducted at Multan Mr. Tweedy, one of the two Commissioners, made some strong remarks with regard to three of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Chiniot case. The names of these witnesses were Uttam Chand, Gobind Ram and Amir Chand, and Mr. Tweedy said he had never seen worse witnesses: their demeanour was as bad as it could be. The prosecution case in the Chiniot case concluded on Thursday, with a large amount of documentary evidence tending to prove a direct connection by the books of native bankers and shopkeepers and those of the Treasury and European banks with the amounts alleged to have been paid as bribes to the Sirdar. On Thursday the third article of charge was opened by the prosecution, alleging that bribes to the amount of Rs. 3,225 had been taken by Sirdar Gurdial Singh whilst Collector and District Judge of Muzaffargarh. The evidence given was that of persons who stated on oath that they had personally bribed the Sirdar to do certain acts.

RECENT cases have suggested to the minds of a great many people that the Coroner's Inquest has almost outlived its usefulness in its present form. That there should be an inquiry in all cases in which a certificate of death is refused or in which there are suspicious circumstances everyone admits, but it might surely be made by the coroner and the police without a jury, and without the formal trial which is required now. In every charge of murder the accused is now practically tried three times—once at the inquest, once before the magistrate, and finally before the judge, to say nothing of the investigation by the Grand Jury. Surely the first of these might be dispensed with, especially as the abolition of the Coroner's Jury would relieve a great many people of a disagreeable and wholly unnecessary duty.

A PRESS representative has been making special inquiries as to the extent of British commercial interests in Cuba, and how far these are effected by the war. The only English company carrying on the manufacture of cigars at Havana is the "Henry Clay and Bock (Limited)." Mr. S. Bibby (secretary) states that his company cabled to have all their available cigars exported from Havana on April 22 by the French steamer which then left. The capital of the company is almost entirely British. In the matter of railways, two of the leading lines—the United Railways of Havana and the Western Railway of Havana—are owned and conducted by British enterprise. The gross receipts of the United Railways last year amounted to £327,435, and the working expenses to £177,214. Large steam ferries belonging to this company carry goods and passengers between the city of Havana and Regla, where the company owns valuable warehouses, which last year yieldad a net revenue of £8,650. The latest advices received at the London office from Cuba did not indicate any interruption of traffic on account of the then impending war. Owing mainly to interruptions and disturbances of traffic caused by the Cuban insurrection, no dividends have been paid by the Western Railway since October, 1895. In addition to the railways already named, the Marianao and Havana Railway Company is another English enterprise. A private Bill with reference to the arrangement of its capital came formally before the House of Commons of April 25.

THE CRICKET SEASON 1898.

PROGRAMME OF THE NATIVE CLUBS.

AT a meeting of the representatives of the leading Native Cricket Clubs in Bombay held on the 13th May, the following fixtures, for the rainy season this year, were arranged;—

June 12.—Liberal Cricket Club (M L) vs Albert Cricket Club; Noble Cricket Club vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.

June 19.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Noble Cricket Club; Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs Independent Cricket Club; Baronet Cricket Club vs. Esplanade Cricket Club; John Bright Cricket Club vs. Daivadyna Cricket Club.

June 25.—Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club; Liberal Cricket Club (M L) vs Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.

June 26.—Parsee Gymkhana vs LiberalCricket Club (M L); Persian Club vs. Baronet Cricket Club; Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Daivadyna Cricket Club; John Bright Cricket Club vs Liberal Cricket Club, (Esplanade); Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Noble Cricket Club.

July 2.—Hindoo Gymkhana vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Cricket Club.

July 3.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Independent Cricket Club; Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Esplanade Cricket Club; Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.) vs. John Bright Cricket Club; Noble Cricket Club vs. Phœnix Cricket Club.

July 9.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club; Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Army & Navy C. S., Ld., Cricket Club; Independent Cricket Club vs. Royal Indian Marine.

July 10.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet Cricket Club; Persian Club vs. John Bright Cricket Club; Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Noble Cricket Club; Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.) vs. Bandora Phœnix Cricket Club.

July 16.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana; Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana; Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.

July 17.—Baronet Cricket Club vs. Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade); Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Independent Cricket Club; Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs. Noble Cricket Club.

July 21.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion Cricket Club.

July 23.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Municipal Cricket Club; Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.) vs. Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club.

July 24.—Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.); Persian Club vs. Independent Cricket Club; John Bright Cricket Club vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club; Baronet Cricket Club vs. Daivadyna Cricket Club.

July 30.—Parsee Gymkhan vs. Bombay Gymkhana; Independent Cricket Club vs. Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club (Return.)

July 31.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club; Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club vs. Esplanade Cricket Club; Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.) vs. Noble Cricket Club; Baronet Cricket Club vs. Hindoo Gymkhana.

Aug. 1.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade).

Aug. 6.—Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Municipal Cricket Club; Independent Cricket Club vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway Cricket Club.

Aug. 9 and 10.—Parsees vs. Presidency (at Bombay).

Aug. 13.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana (Return.)

Aug. 14.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. John Bright Cricket Club; Baronet Cricket Club vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club; Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Independent Cricket Club;

Aug 20.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Municipal Cricket Club (Return) Independent Cricket Club vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Cricket Club; Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Royal Indian Marine Cricket Club;

Aug 21.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Liberal Cricket Club M. L. (Return) Baronet Cricket Club vs. John Bright Cricket Club; Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club;

Aug 25.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion Cricket Club (Return.)

Aug 27.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Cricket Club.

Aug 28.—Persian Club vs. Noble Cricket Club; Baronet Cricket Club vs. Independent Cricket Club; John Bright Cricket Club vs. Esplande Cricket Club.

Sept 3—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Return).

Sept 4.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Esplande Cricket Club; Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Noble Cricket Club; (Return) Baronet Cricket Club vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club; (Return) John Bright Cricket Club vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.

Sept 7.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana (at Poona).

Sept 10.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club (Return).

Sept 11.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Hindoo Gymkhana; John Bright Cricket Club vs. Independent Cricket Club; Elphinstone Crichket Club vs. Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.) Young Zorostrian Crickt Club vs. Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade).

September 15 and 17.—Parses vs. Presidency (at Poona).

September 18.—Persian Club vs. Esplanade Cricket Club.

September 19.—Mr. J. M. Patel's XI vs. Ganeshkind XI.

September 24.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway C. Club (Return); Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Municipal Cricket Club.

September 25.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet Cricket Club Return); Hindoo Gymkhana vs. John Bright Cricket Club Persian Club vs. Liberal Cricket Club (M. L.); Noble Cricket Club vs. Esplanade Cricket Club.

October 1.—Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone Cricket Club.

October 1.—Independent Cricket Club vs. Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club.

October 2.—Parsee Gymkhana vs. Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club; Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade.)

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

SUGGESTED RETRENCHMENTS.

DR. N. H. SUKHIA has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation:—

Sir,—With reference to the warning bugle timely blown by the Municipal Commissioner for the gloomy critical condition of the finance of the Bombay Municipality, I have the honour to suggest the following for the favourable consideration of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, and request your Committee to give due consideration to it though it comes from an outsider, but from a citizen who is interested in the well-being of the Bombay Municipality.

1.—To discontinue the voluntary monthly grant of Rs. 3000 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

2.—To discontinue and close the Municipal charitable dispensaries like the one at Masjid Bunder Road, which single, I believe, costs unnecessarily the Municipality Rs. 300 every month for the pay of the medico in charge and his staff in addition to about Rs. 50 for rent and medicines.

Nos. 1 and 2 can be safely and easily carried into effect as there is no dearth of private and Government charitable dispensaries and hospitals in Bombay.

3.—To discontinue personal allowances to any of the Municipal officers and servants.

4.—To reduce the salaries of the officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and more by 15 per cent., of those drawing between Rs. 500 and 1,000 by 10 per cent., and of those drawing Rs. 100 to 500 by 5 per cent.

5.—To dispose with the temporary staff of any of the Municipal Departments.

6.—To suspend the works of no urgent demand.

7.—To appoint a Financial Committee to fully inquire into the various expenditures of the several departments of the Municipality and to report on the items of curtailment wherever possible so as to effect general economy with efficiency.

8.—To postpone the appointments of the District Health Officerships for some time and to entrust their duties to the present Deputy Health Officers and Khan Bahadoor, Dr. Choksy whose sub-pro-tem at the Arthur Road Hospital may be selected from the experienced class of assitant surgeons drawing Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 who may be lent by Government.

9.—To increase the cycle tax to Rs. 5 per quarter for which Government's sanction may be requested. The cyclists should not grumble to pay the said sum which may not be even 10 per cent. of the tram and carriage hires they save by their cycles, with out any more explense for their keep.

10.—To request Government to include several other articles of luxury in the schedule—for town-duties viz., tobacco, ices, umbrellas, silks, waterproofs, crockery and glass-wares, toys, cutleries, &c., and to enhance the town duties on wines, spirits, beer, timber, ghee and sugar, leaving grains, flours, petroleum and firewood untouched.

If the above suggestions are carried into effect the yearly deficit of about Rs. four lakhs can be easily recouped approximately as under by nearly 6 1/2 lakhs:—

Rs 36,000	by carrying into effect suggestion				No 1
Rs 14,000	do	do	do	do	No 2
Rs 10,000	do	do	do	do	No 3
Rs 300,000	do	do	do	do	No 4 & 7
Rs 10,000	do	do	do	do	No 5
Rs 10,000	do	do	do	do	No 6
Rs 50,000	do	do	do	do	No 8
Rs 5,000	do	do	do	do	No 9
Rs 200,000	do	do	do	do	No 10
Rs. 6,35,000 Total					

I have not suggested any further increase in the property-taxes at present for the reason that the Halalkhore and Water-taxes are at their maximums and out of 12 per cent. for general tax allowed by the Act 9 1-2 per cent. are now levied, leaving only a balance of 2 1-2 per cent which will shortly be required for the would be Improvement Trust. All taken together would cost the property-holder 3+4 11 1-2 equals 18 1-2 per cent. which mean 1-5 of his income. There is left to himself 4-5 only from which he hss to pay the income-tax, the repairing charges, insurance premia, &c., which actually go to double or treble or more in old standing houses to the 10 per cent. only allowed by the Municipality as reduction in the net value.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. B. & L. M. & S.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers which was on duty in Bombay, has also left last night for Poona on completion of their duty.

THE detachment of the 8th Bombay Infantry which was on plague duty in Bombay, left last night for Baroda, to rejoin the regiment in a troop train.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head Quarters, Surgeon-Captain C. O. C. Hodgens, A. M. S., is permitted to proceed to England on leave of absence on private affairs, from 1st June to 1st December next.

THE annual report (1896-7), on the Bechuanaland Protectorate, just presented to Parliament, is another chapter in the oft-recited tale of South African rinderpest. The effects of the Jameson Raid, the Matabele War and even Boer misgovernment pale before the losses that have been sustained through this terrible scourge—losses that have affected all classes of the community, European and Native. The officials roughly estimate that 800,000 cattle died last year in Khama's country, and when the price is taken at the low figure of £2 per head it will be seen that Khama's people were, collectively, impoverished to the tune of £1,600,000. Many Natives died from starvation as they had no meat, milk, nor means of transport, but the number would certainly have been larger had not the Government instituted an adequate relief service, in which they were materially assisted by the London Relief Committee through whose instrumentality a large quantity of grain was supplied.

BRIBERY CHARGES AGAINST A SIKH CIVILIAN.

THE SPECIAL ENQUIRY AT MOOLTAN.

THE hearing of the bribery charges against Sirdar Gurdial Singh, Man, was resumed at the Sessions Court, Mooltan, before Mr. G. A. Tweedy, I. C. S., and Mr. D. C. Johnstone, I. C. S., Special Commissioners. Mr. J. A. Sinclair, barrister-at-law, and Government Advocate, appeared to prosecute. He was instructed by Mr. J. P. Warburton, Punjab Police, assisted by Sayad Faqir Iftakhar-ud-din, Tahsildar, Syad Faqir Zafr-ud-din, Inspector of Police, and Sirdar Sukha Singh, Deputy Inspector of Police. The defence was conducted by Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, barrister at law, assisted by Lala Shib Das, Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, Baba Parduman Singh, Lala Chetan Anand, Sirdar Chanda Singh, and Lala Babadur Chand.

Allah Bakhsh, Khaki, of Muzaffargarh district, said Pari Ram told him to wait in the bazaar, and in the evening he would bring the money to be taken to the Sirdar's house. In the evening he came to witness with Shahnu and Fatteh Muhammad, and Fatteh Muhammad carried the money on his back. Pari Ram turned back on the way, and the other three then went on. In the private house of the Sirdar they saw Gurdit Singh, who made them sit down in a kothi at the west end of the house, and they stayed there the night. The next day Pari Ram came and said he had got the mutation order, but not the other. Later in the evening, at sunset, Pari Ram came and said that he had got both the orders, and the money could be given. Fatteh Muhammad lifted the money and laid it before the Sirdar. He went in with it, and witness stood at the door. The Sirdar's cook put the money in a bag, and the blanket was given back to them, Then they went home, the money not being counted. He did not see the bonds written.

Cross-examined.—Pari Ram came as far as the Sirdar's house with them that evening: none but Muhammad Bakhsh of the Sirdar's servants was there then. We saw the Sardar: he did not speak to us, nor did he ask if the money was complete. We laid the load of money on the ground of the kothi. In the morning Shahnu went out and returned from time to time; he was suspicious or afraid for the money. Pari came after sunrise: Shahnu was there. Kutchery was going on in the early morning, but we were in kothi. The Sirdar said nothing when we delievered the money.

Sewa Ram, of the District Office Muzaffargarh, produced copies of the files in the mutation and certificate proceedings.

Sahib Ram, a trader and money lender of Muzaffargarh, produced his books. His roznamcha bore the following entry; "Pari Mal Khatri's lekha, Rs. 1,500 cash paid to himself for expenses; Rs. 108-12 charged on account of chilkana and interest: money has been agreed to be repaid within one month, in case of default interest at 3 per cent. per mensem, total Rs. 1,608-12 wheat 110 munds value Rs. 275, which I have paid him in cash, he to pay me in kind. Total Rs. 1,775 paid by me in cash, for which two bonds have been obtained written on stamp, by Gela Ram, petition-writer, and witnessed by Ch. Diyala Ram and Bhanja Mal, Wadhan." Witness produced his khata bahi and the bonds which had been executed by Pari Ram. He charged interest on the first bond, but he did not do so on the second bond, as it was a grain transaction, and he was making money anyhow on the affair at the current rate.

Cross-examined, the witness said he knew Shahnu, but he was not present when the two bonds were executed. He also knew Allah Bakhsh and Fateh Muhammad, they were not present at the execution of the bonds. When he advanced sums they were entered in daybook. He did not know whether Pari Ram kept books or not, but he had much business.

Gela Ram, a petition-writter of Muzaffargarh, produced his register showing an entry on March 1st, 1893 showing that he had written the wheat bond for Pari Ram in favour of Sahib Ram; another entry on the same date of a bond for Rs. 1,641 in favour of Mul Chand-Manga Ram by Pari Ram. He also wrote the bonds produced, also the application by Pari Ram for the debt collection certificate.

Cross-examined, witness said he knew Shanu, he was not present at the writing of the deeds, but was then a small boy of fourteen or fifteen years. Neither Fatteh Muhammed nor Alah Bakhsh were present at the signing of the deeds. Allah Bakhsh was an indebted man and he frequented the Kutcherries. Fatteh Muhammad was also an indebted man, and warrants were out for his arrest in execution of decrees.

Bhanjan Mal, zamindar of Muzzaffargarh, said.—The three bonds produced were all witnessed by him, and Pari Ram executed them.

Cross examined, the witness said.—Shahnu was not present, nor Fatteh Muhammad nor Allah Bakhsh. The money on two bonds advanced at the time was Rs. 1,775. Shahnu was a boy at the time, and was not equal to doing Pari Ram's business.

By the Court.—Pari said he wanted the money for business necessities: that was all.

Karim Bakhsh, Chishti, of Multan, proved the sale of stamps for the bonds to Pari Ram on March 1,1893.

Dholan Ram, trader and zemindar, of Gujrat, said.—Money was given to Fatteh Muhammad on behalf of Pari at Mul Chand's shop in the presence of witness. Fatteh Muhammad gave a receipt to which witness put his certificate in Hindi, and which was the receipt now produced.

The defence reserved the cross-examination, but as Mr. Sinclair said he had been misled, and the evidence would not be used for the purpose intended, Mr. Rattigan gave up the right to cross-examine.

Chaudri Perma Nand, Honorary Magistrate of Muzaffargarh, said he had no ledger account of Pari Ram, but he produced his khata with the account of Bhola Ram, Sachded. His roz-namcha showed Rs. 275 credited to Sahib Ram, agreed to take 110 maunds of wheat in the account of Pari Ram khattri. A further entry showed that Pari Ram himself caused the 110 maunds of wheat to be delivered to witness.

Cross-examined, the witness said.—He did not know what Pari Ram borrowed money for. The price of the wheat was paid in cash: he required wheat and took it. He knew that Allah Bakhsh and Fatteh Muhammad often went to Kutcherries.

By the Court.—He had never had dealings with the Sirdar Sahib.

Mr. Sinclair proposed to call several witness to prove the re-payment by Pari Ram out of the estate of Gardhari Lal, of the loans borrowed as alleged for the bribing of the Sirdar.

The Court held that it was not necessary to prove the re-payment of the money.

Beni Parshad, treasrer of Muzaffargarh, said the Sirdar was at Muzaffargarh about four years ago. His pay was deposited with witness usually mouth by month. In March 1893 the Sirdar owed witness about Rs. 4,000. Witness produced his private ledger, and showed that all the time he was in Muzaffargarh he was in the debt of witness. He had no security for the debt, but witness never charged him with interest. The last pay of the Sirdar's, which witness draw, was for December, 1892, Rs. 600 odd. Witness went to Multan after the Sirdar and made up accounts with him, a balance being then due to witness of Rs. 4,900 odd. The last item in the account was of date 18th January, 1893. It was May or June when witness went to see the Sirdar at Multan, and in payment witness got a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 2300, a note for Rs. 700 and another cheque for Rs. 2,000. There were no large amounts advanced to the Sirdar in December and January 1892-93.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rattigan, witness said his account with the Sirdar began on April 29, 1889. It was quite common for Deputy Commissioners and officers to keep accounts with him: in other cases, too, the accounts were in witness's favour and against officers up to Rs. 1,000 or even Rs. 2,000.

Re-examined by Mr. Sinclair.—I know of no other case of an outstanding of Rs. 5,000 when an officer left the district.

By the Court.—He never refused a loan to the Sirdar, nor did he ever dun him. He did report at times to his chief at Multan, but he did not know if he took any action. The chief told him to advance what the Sirdar Sahib required.

Jiwana, shopkeeper, of Muzaffargarh, said he used to supply the Sirdar's house with necessaries. On the Sirdar's departure from Muzaffargarh, he owed, witness Rs. 2,139. and he gave witness a note for Rs. 1,000 before leaving, which left the debt Rs. 1,139. With the exception of Rs. 77, the debt was all paid, and witness gave a receipt in full. The Sirdar said he would get the balance all the same, but it was never paid.

The cross-examination elicited from the witness that the Sirdar said he had been overcharged, and so witness should not get the Rs. 77.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN COLOMBO.

THE FIRST TO BE INOCULATED.

WE stated a few days ago says the *Times of Ceylon*, that as a precautionary measure the Hon. Mr. L. F. Lee, Principal Collector of Customs, had in his capacity as a member of the Plague Commission, suggested (on the recommendation of Dr. Perry, P.C. M.O. presumably) that all officials who were connected with the harbour, and had occasion to board steamers and vessels arriving from Plague infected ports, should undergo inoculation with Dr. Haffkine's serum. The proposal did not find favor with a good many persons who saw no necessity for undergoing the process unless the disorder has already been introduced here, and accordingly this morning, about 10 o'clock, when Dr. H. G. Thomas, Acting Surgeon in charge of the General Civil Hospital, came over to the Customs as arranged, only two subjects presented themselves for the opperation, viz, Mr. Lee submitted himself to the operation as an example and encouragement for others to follow, and Dr. F. Alles, Assistant Port Surgeon. Both these were inoculated on the left upper arm, and up to this afternoon they experienced no inconvenience whatever, but were able to attend to their duties as usual. From what we gather it appears fever does not supervene until about 48 hours have elapsed, and then glandular swellings rise, and in about 96 hours or four days after the process has been gone through, the patient regains his normal health. The Port Surgeon, Dr. Keegel, will, we understand, submit himself to the process early next week after Dr. Alles has recovered, as it is not considered advisable to run the risk of having both the Port Surgeon and his Assistant laid up.

Several private persons have volunteered to be inoculated with the plague serum, and arrangements will be made early next week to comply with their request.

THE MAYOR MAKES A CORNER IN RATS.

We are informed that Mr. W. E. Davidson, the Mayor of Colombo, has caused a proclamation to be made throughout the town by beat of tom-tom to the effect that he is prepared to pay two cents for every dead rat produced before the Municipality. The object of this is, we presume, to decrease the number of rats so that, as they are supposed to carry infection, the danger of its being communicated to human beings may be reduced. Up to this afternoon not many rodents had been taken to the Town Hall; but natives were trying to purchas dead rats at bungalows at one cent each.

We have not yet heard, however, whether the whole rat, or only his tail has to be produced? And this reminds us of a tale told of two neighbouring planters in Haputale in the old days. They both suffered a good deal from the ravages of field rats in the young coffee, and both, unknown to each other, determined to offer a reward for dead rats as an encouragement to their coolies to catch them. One man paid on tails produced and imagined from the increasing number so produced every day that the rodents were being rapidly exterminated. He found out however, soon after that his neighbour was also offering a money payment for dead rats, but was paying on production of the heads! the coolies, of chorse, getting double payment by this means by exchanging heads for tails. "Whole rats only" was then the order of payment, and the dead rate fell off 50 per cent.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brillantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists [illegible] Avoid spurious imitations [illegible]

TAX ON BICYCLES.

PROTEST AT CALCUTTA.

A PROPOSAL having been made in the Calcutta Municipality to levy a tax on bicycles, the following protest has been drawn up by the Bengal Cyclists' Association (after preliminaries):—

(a)—We quote the home precedent. In England, were millions of people cycle, it has been found inexpedient to impose such a tax. It has there the recommendation of bringing in a large and steady revenue but all attempts in the direction of taxation have hitherto failed.

(b)—It cannot be said that cycles cause any damage whatever to the roads. As a matter of fact the increase of cycling is a material benefit in itself to the Municipality for as the pneumatic tyred cycle replaces the iron-tyred carriage, so must there be an appreciable decrease in expenditure on account of road repairs.

(c)—Cyclists occupy no more space on the roads, and damage the surface thereof infinitely less than pedestrians against whom it is believed measures of taxation are not contemplated.

(d)—Cycles already pay a tax of 5 per cent to the Indian Government; if they are further taxed at Rs. 4 per annum this will practically enhance the price of a machine 18 per cent upwards For example—taking the average life of a cycle at five years, on a machine originally costing Rs. 150, a sum of Rs 20 will have been paid in taxes which, added to the Rs. 7-8 import duty, is equal to an increase on original cost of over 18 per cent.

(e)—The condition of most of the roads within the limits of the Calcutta Municipality is such as to cause considerable and constant damage to cycles, thus further enhancing their prime cost in case of repairs and renewals.

(f)—It is not suggested in the Gazette Notification alluded to above that cyclists are to be in any way benefited by the payment of a tax. The B. C. A. of opinion on this ground, and on the grounds previously set forth, that the imposition of such a tax would be whole unsuited to Calcutta, while it would undoubtedly be a source of hardship and annoyance to all who use this means of progression.

The income produced from such a tax is certain, under existing conditions to be quite inadequate to the trouble and cost of collection. Careful enquiry from the importers of cycles and a reference to the Custome returns discloses the fact that at the moment there are hardly more than two thousand cycles in use in Calcutta. The tax would thus amount to the trifling sum of Rs. 8,000 (or thereabouts) per annum, and from the conditions under which the machines are used, housed and stored, it is quite certain that a large percentage of the amount would remain uncollected.

The Coucil of the Bengal Cyclist's Association, representing all the local and suburban cyclist clubs and a large and representative body of individual cyclists is convinced that the tax is unnecessary and unsuitable; that the revenue derived from it would be trifling and that much of it would be lost to the Corporation. But should it be ultimately decided to impose it, the Association considers that the amount realised, however small should not be credited to the general fund out should be applied solely for the benefit of those who pay the tax.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut Standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·503	NW	3	107·6	83·1	38	..	0·03	−0·01
Sirsa	29·582	NNE	5	113·3	86·0	26	0·03	0·05	−0·03
Delhi	29·572	E	4	109·7	86·5	49	..	0·09	−0·09
Agra	29·557	NW	5	110·0	85·9	28	..	0·02	−0·02
Cawnpore	29·587	ESE	6	105·9	85·0	46	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·589	E	8	101·6	85·2	51	..	0·07	−0·07
Jhansi	29·585	NW	4	112·2	90·7	33	..	0·14	−0·07
Jacobabad	29·596	NW	6	117·1	91·0	4	..	..	..
Karachi	29·730	WSW	15	93·4	83·0	76	..	..	..
Jeypore	29·612	WSW	6	111·3	78·4	40	..	..	−0·04
Ajmere	29·709	SW	11	105·9	85·5	45	..	0·04	−0·03
Deesa	29·748	WNW	15	110·0	82·5	56	..	0·05	−0·02
Ahmedabad	29·762	NW	5	109·3	83·6	6	..	0·02	..
Bhuj	29·770	WNW	13	103·1	83·9	69	..	..	−0·01
Rajkot	29·776	NNW	15	107·9	81·6	75	..	0·01	−0·09
Ghadechi	29·771	NNW	16	103·7	83·7	59	..	0·09	..
Veraval	29·780	W	10	86·1	81·3	88	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·689	W	7	109·1	85·6	90	..	..	−0·05
Indore	29·691	NW	9	107·4	83·1	39	..	0·06	−0·26
Saugor	29·635	Calm	4	108·4	83·1	57	..	0·26	+0·18
Jubbulpore	29·564	NW	5	109·0	82·1	23	..	0·09	−0·11
Hoshangabad	29·639	NW	4	111·5	90·2	23	..	0·21	−0·21
Khandwa	29·697	NW	14	111·2	87·1	43	..	0·21	−0·21
Raipur	29·601	SW	5	111·0	81·0	33	0·03	0·24	−0·20
Nagpur	29·603	Calm	13	113·2	82·5	25	..	0·24	−0·33
Amraoti	29·627	NNW	12	113·0	85·7	34	..	0·23	−0·34
Akola	29·656	NW	9	111·8	86·7	42	..	0·53	−0·26
Surat	29·783	NW	5	101·2	82·1	61	..	0·34	−0·17
Malegaon	29·711	WNW	17	106·4	81·1	60	..	0·26	−0·25
Bombay	29·750	NW	14	92·2	81·1	72	..	0·17	−0·93
Poona	29·765	WNW	21	101·0	75·8	69	0·12	0·33	−0·51
Ahmednagar	29·740	NNW	4	101·3	71·1	37	..	0·55	..
Aurangabad	29·730	WNW	5	107·1	78·2	37	..	..	..
Sholapur	29·722	NW	18	105·7	78·1	47	..	0·39	−0·39
Ratnagiri	29·768	NNW	11	93·4	82·8	68	0·03	2·08	−2·05
Belgaum	29·786	NNW	22	92·2	66·8	77	0·83	0·60	+0·59
Goa	29·799	N	21	90·0	77·4	78	0·07	..	..
Karwar	29·788	N	7	90·8	74·5	81	0·26	2·97	−2·70
Mangalore	29·786	Calm	5	90·8	73·4	91	0·87	2·67	−1·76
Calicut	29·747	Calm	9	90·7	77·5	80	0·21	2·26	−1·61
Cochin	29·769	NW	M	90·5	79·6	82	0·05	2·37	−2·32
Bangalore	29·814	WSW	9	82·8	65·3	85	0·41	0·57	−0·12
Secunderabad	29·635	SW	7	103·3	83·2	32	..	0·37	−0·37
Masulipatam	29·697	WNW	13	95·4	72·6	60	0·17	0·34	−0·31
Bellary	29·732	SW	9	106·2	80·8	42	..	0·14	−0·14
Cuddapah	29·748	S	L	109·8	77·9	81	0·10	0·46	−0·36
Madras	29·757	C	11	97·0	71·5	95	1·13	0·20	+0·95
Coimbatore	29·788	E	1	98·4	72·6	83	..	0·15	−0·11
Trichinopoly	29·786	NE	3	104·1	73·4	89	0·05	..	−0·13
Negapatam	29·805	NE	11	105·5	71·9	83	0·40	0·17	+0·24
Colombo	29·812	SSW	10	83·0	75·0	87	3·32	0·09	+2·29
Aden	29·655	C	10	96·8	83·8	77	..	..	..

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the North-West Provinces and at Neemuch, Jubulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south easterly at Sirsa, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and south westerly to north-westerly at several of the others reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Malegaon, 32 at Neemuch 24 at Bauj, 20 at Akola Amraoti and Ahmednagar, and 18 at Ajmere and Sholapur. The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Bangalore, Mangalore, Sholapur, Akola, Karwar, Cuddapah Madras, Trichinopoly. Negapatam and Colombo and the skies are cloudy to overcat as in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Nagpur, Ghadechi, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Jacobabad and Delhi. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (3·32"), over an inch at Madras (1·13"), about an inch at Belgaum and Mangalore, about half inch at Mangalore and Trichinopoly, about quarter of an inch at Karwar, Calicut and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Sirsa, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The abnormal chart indicates that the low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has moved northwards, and now there appears to have formed a small depression off the Malabar Coast in about Latitude 8° N., Longitude 73° E., where the weather is squally, rainy and very unsettled. The sea is rough at Colombo, Cochin, Karwar and Goa, and slight at Ratnagiri, but the winds along the coast are not yet cyclonic. The rainfall has been very heavy at Colombo, and the considerable increase of humidity at several stations in the Madras Presidency indicates the probability of more rain accompanied by thunder-storms there. The weather conditions along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnagiri are favourable for rain with thunder-storms. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden has increased considerably, and shows that the weather in the Arabian Sea is more or less disturbed and that the south-westerly winds are now blowing fresh to strong in the centre of the Arabian Sea. The barometer shows a general tendency to fall, and as heavy rain has already fallen at Colombo, and as there are prospects of more rain in the Madras Presidency, the disturbance is likely to grow deeper. The weather on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin is hence in a very unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Friday:—Barometer steady in the Peninsula but has fallen elsewhere. The pressure is lowest over the Punjab, the N. W. P. and the C. P., but a shallow depression has appeared off the Malabar coast and over the south-east of the Arabian sea. The winds are north-westerly over the greater part of western India; southerly at most of the bay coasts, and easterly and south-easterly along the the foot of the hills. In Ceylon and Tenasserim the wind is south-west and is rising in force but with these doubtful exceptions there are no signs of monsoon winds. The temperature is low in the west Punjab and in Bengal and Madras, but elsewhere the heat is excessive. At Kurnool, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Amraoti the temperature is eight degrees above the normal while at false point, Masulipatam and Madras it is between five and seven degrees below. Highest maximum reported is hundred and seventeen at Jacobabad; a few showers have occurred in Burma and general showers over the Peninsula elsewhere the weather is rainless. At Colombo three inches rain has fallen and the sea is rough which are promising signs. Over India the principal falls of rain are three inches at Akyab, two inches at Toungboo and one inch in Madras and Cuddalore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·763
Temperature of the Air	degrees	87·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80·6
Dew Point		78·1
Relative humidity of Air		73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day		92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·9
General Direction of wind*		W. NW, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	279

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Wilderspool, 1,804 tons, Captain Henry Day, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Byenila, 2,695 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, will sail to-day for Rangoon, Moulmein, etc., with a general cago, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain F J Cruess, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, (9th May) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 7 deck passeners.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chanda, 1,314 tons, Captain A F Manwaring, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr M Dhunjeebhoy and Mr M S Gonsalves as cabin, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J B Sunderland, and Mr Laske, Mrs Singcomb, Mr E R Powell, and 68 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain O Mitis, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Kobe (2nd May) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Lotel, Mr Kolmek, Mrs R Ring, Mr C Consul, Mr Heato, Ahmed and 16 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Kinner, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 22 cases opium, and the following passengers: Dr R C Jameson, Mr N Lest, Mr L Reibach, Mr W Talbot, Mr O Wood, Surgeon-Captain Lumsden, Mr and Mrs Harrington and child, and 37 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Heighington	1827	Mahan	Naples	4-6	K N & Co
B	Horatio	2081	Craft	Hull	..	F B & Co
C	Mohammadi	1251	Erickson	R S Ports	6-6	B P S N Co
D	Ras Elba	1769	Moore	Marseilles	..	W & A G & Co
F	Æolus	1845	Kirkwood	Liverpool	..	Bombay Co
G	Bq E Abbey	1613	Barron	..	..	Captain
K	Delmar	1511	Williams	T & Venice	8-6	Bombay Co
L	Wilderspool	1804	Day	Marseilles	3-6	K N & Co
M	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)	..	..	H C Joosub
O	Ethelbrytha	1985	Willis	Liverpool	..	J M & Co
P	Algoa	4897	Hanford	Antwerp	NF	K N & Co
Q	Wissmann	586	Saulin	Zanzibar	3-6	F Heyer
R	Kongalf	486	Thien	..	..	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Fackeera	Shepd & Co
Satrunjee	547	Budroo	Do.
Mahanadi	517	Fackeer	Do.
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Do.
Poonani	..	..	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Tropic	2310	Barber	Marseilles	..	J M & Co
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	14-6	W & A G & Co
3	City of Perth	2590	Wilson	Antwerp	4-6	F F & Co
4	Plympton	1850	Page	Genoa	10-6	K N & Co
5	Coromandle	2783	Tillard	China	9-6	P & O Co
6	Purulia	993	Richford	..	..	M M & Co
7	Trieste	3203	Metis	Trieste	10-6	A L S N Co
8	Montauk	1914	Towsley	Genoa	6-6	J M & Co
10	Burdon	1981	Wilson	Liverpool	..	Bombay Co
11	Pachumba	600	Skinner	P Gulf	9-6	M M & Co
12	Naples	1399	Harrison	Hull	10-6	K N & Co
12	Jaocia	2133	Tyndal	Masowa	4-6	H Cassum
13	Caledonia	2529	Gordon	London	3-6	P & O Co
15	Manningtry	1757	Traylor	Hamburg	10-6	J M & Co
16	Woolbigh	1667	Milburn	Dunkirk	7-6	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-6	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Date.	Agents.
Ganges	4352 tons gross	11-6	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Bancoora s	Cruess	Calcutta, May 8
	Trieste s	Mitis	Kobe, May 3

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
3	Titania s	Grafe	Calcutta
	Azamor s	Sulewan	Havre
	Ethelaida s	Newton	Hull
	Chanda s	Manwaring	Calcutta, &c
	Wilderspool s	Day	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Byculla, Tyrrell, for Rangoon, &c
" Dumra, Russell, for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Trieste, for Trieste and Venice
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi
" Bancoora, for Coast ports and Calcutta

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Assyria s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
18	Gisela s	Brelich	Bombay
19	Haddon Hall s	Camaron	Liverpool
19	Garsedd s	Cornish	Colombo
19	Rudelsburg s	Zittlosen	Hamburg via By
20	Dumra s	Russel	Bombay
20	Runnock s	Craig	Port Said
21	Challerton s	Ford	[illegible]
21	Satrunji s	Budrudin	[illegible]
23	George Allen s	Bell	[illegible]
23	Amra s	Fry	[illegible]
23	Dwarka s	Tice	[illegible]
23	Bahaduri s	Ahmed	[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Assyria s	Rothwell	[illegible]
18	Gisela s	Brelich	[illegible]
18	Matin s	Archer	[illegible]
19	Kola s	Livingston	[illegible]
19	Worsley Hall s	Black	[illegible]
21	Sutrunji s	Budrudin	[illegible]
21	Rufford Hall s	Brown	[illegible]
21	Dumra s	Russell	[illegible]
21	Amra s	Fry	[illegible]
23	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
23	Bahaduri s	Ahmed	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

SS Trevorian, Gregory, Capt S Gregory, for Port Said for order
" Haddon Hall, Camaron, F F and Co Ld, for Liverpool
" Garsett, Cornich, W C and Co, for Port Said for order
" Rudelsburg, Zittlosen, D G & Co, for Port Said for order
" Rannock, Craig, B D and Co, for Port Said for order
" Challerton, Ford, B D and Co, for Port Said for order
" George Allen, Bell, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for order

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—20 cases whisky Turner Morrison and Co

City of Perth s—150 hogsheads and 100 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co, 25 cases whisky, Charles Phillimore and Co, 20 cases whisky Jamsetjee Framjee, 35 cases whisky Sorabjee Cowasjee

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—21 cases soap Essoofally Russoolljee, 100 hogsheads ale Charles Phillimore and Co

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 cases cheese, and 12 cases oilmenstores, etc, K N Curranee and Co, 10 cases medicine Essoofally Russooljee, 1 case provision, 22 cases cheese, 1 case bacon and 9 cases hamp W R Green and Co, 20 cases provision Aldrige Sahmon and Co, 8 cases medicine Essoofally Russooljee, 2 bales writing papers, J Dickinson and Co, 10 cases table salt, 1 case bacon, 2 cases cheese, 21 cases oilmenstores, and 2 cases perfumed spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 9 cases medicine Eduljee Brothers

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—51 bales printing papers Schroder Smidt and Co, 1 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee, 6 cases earthenware, etc, M Bharmull

Caledonia s—61 bales packing papers Hussonally Abdoolally.

Raventhaler s—12 cases glassware and 51 cases earthenware Mahomed Merally and Co, 49 cases glassware Jaffer Rummull, 5 cases glasswere M Bharmall, 40 barrels chemicals H D Pudumjee

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—30 cases brandy Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 30 cases brandy Sorabjee Cowasjee, 65 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee

FROM BORDEAUX.

Clyde s—15 cases brandy Charles Phillimore and Co

FROM BOULOGNE.

Caledonia s—6 cases medicine and 1 case perfumed spirit Eduljee Brothers

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—10 bales printing paper A R Essabhoy

Vindobona s—7 cases writing poper Allibhoy Akbarally

Imperatrix s—25 cases coloured paper and 10 bales writing paper M A M Shurufally, 18 cases writing paper Allibhoy Akbarally

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s, Bombay—3,654 cwt wheat, 105 cwt rice for transhipment to Dunkirk, 1,059 corges skins, 10,000 cwt wheat for transhipment to Dunkirk

Dumra s, Bombay—4,478 cwt rapeseed, etc, 1,554 cwt wheat, 4230 cwt wheat for transhipment to Liverpool, 348 corges skins, 100 corges hides

Satrunji s, Bombay—235 cwt cotton unpressed, 675 cwt wheat, and 383 cwt rice

Steller s, Liverpool—65,598 cwt wheat, 140 cwt jowari, and 147 corges hides

Bahaduri s, Bombay—250 bales cotton

Manica s, Port Said—50,200 cwt wheat

Manica s, Dunkirk—6,001 cwt rapeseed, etc, and 19,999 cwt wheat

Satrunji s, Bombay—441 cwt cotton unpressed, 305 cwt rapeseed, &c, and 3,231 cwt wheat

Green Jacket s, Hamburg—3,619 bales cotton, 38,238 cwt rapeseed, etc, and 500 corges hides

Green Jacket s, Antwerp—118 bales cotton, 4,640 cwt gingellyseed, and 20,000 cwt wheat

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—230 pieces white goods foreign

City of London s, Liverpool 988 pieces white goods foreign and 335 pieces prints foreign

Worsley Hall s, Liverpool—42,819 pieces grey goods foreign, 45,955 pieces white goods foreign, 71,732 pieces prints foreign, 54,520 pieces grey yarns foreign, 48,335 lbs T red dyed yarns foreign and 347 cwt steel

Dumra s, Bombay—2,390 pieces grey goods Indian 800 lbs grey yarns Indian

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—52,857 pieces goods foreign, 87,473 pieces white goods foreign, 45,445 pieces prints foreign, 100,500 pieces grey yarns foreign, 7,420 lbs T red dyed foreign, 1,441 cwt iron bar, etc, 252 cwt yellow metal and 665 tons coal

Vindobona s, Trieste—14,880 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign

Dwarka s, Bombay—2,325 pieces grey goods foreign, 13,113 pieces grey goods Indian, 8,752 pieces white goods foreign 683 pieces prints foreign, 30 pieces prints Indian, 2,100 lbs grey yarns foreign, 11,000 lbs grey yarns Indian, 1,725 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 43 cwt iron bar, etc, 10 cwt steel, 105 cwt copper, and 2 cwt yellow metal

Satrunji s, Bombay—3,003 cwt grey goods foreign, 4,532 pieces grey goods Indian, 14,340 pieces white goods foreign, 1740 pieces prints foreign, and 128 pieces prints Indian

Kola s, Bombay—6,519 pieces grey goods foreign, 21,145 pieces grey goods Indian, 9,954 pieces white goods foreign, 2163 pieces prints foreign, 372 pieces prints Indian, 300 lbs grey yarns foreign, 3,890 lbs grey yarns Indian, 460 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 80 cwt iron bar, etc, 5 cwt spelter and 11 cwt copper

Bahaduri s, Bombay—8,550 pieces grey goods foreign, 1,930 pieces grey goods Indian, 27,097 pieces white goods foreign and 2,228 pieces prints foreign

Haddon Hall s, Liverpool—5,758 tons coal

LORD WEMYSS' Bill for the re-introduction, after a trifling interval of twenty-seven years, of that ancient bogey, the Militia ballot, is engaging a good deal of attention in Service circles. The scope of the contemplated measure is exceedingly far-reaching, and affects all males, "sound in wind and limb," as the advertisements say, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. However, the embryo Gordon Highlanders of the nation need not unduly distress themselves with the idea that their valuable services will be summarily distrained upon, for the Bill, as at present constituted, is not in the least likely to meet with success. Nevertheless, should its operations be limited to men of from eighteen to twenty-one years of age who are not already members of any auxiliary force, the case would then be a different one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 60 per share) declared at the thirty-fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after Monday, the 13th June, 1898, to shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 13th June, 1898.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

SEINE MAJESTAET der Kaiser und Koenig haben die zum Andenken an den Kaiser Wilhelm I. den Grossen, gestiftete Medaille ALLEN rechtmaessigen Inhabern der preussischen Kriegsdenkmuenze fuer 1864, des preussischen Erinnerungskreuzes fuer 1866, oder der Kriegsdenkmuenze vo 1870-71 ohne Rueckssicht auf ihr Kombattanten oder Nicht-Kombattanten Verhaeltniss zu verleihen geruht.

Ausgeschlossen von der Verleihung sollen bleiben diejenigen, welche.

(a) sich nicht im Vollbesitze der buergerlichen Ehrenrechte befinden.
(b) wegen einer mit Ehrenstrafen bedrohten strafbaren Handlung mit Freiheitsstrafe oder wegen Verbrechen bezw. Vergehen mit mehr als 6 Wochen Gefaengniss bestraft sind.
(c) mit Freiheitsstrafe bestraft worden sind, insofern sie durch die der Bestrafung zu Grunde liegende Handlung eine unehrenhafte Gesinnung bethaetigt haben.

Behufs Ausfuehrung dieser Bestimmung werden die in den Bezirken der Kaiserlichen Konsulate von Bombay, Kurrachee und Aden, im Punjab, in Radschputana, in den Centralprovinzen, Kaschmir oder Beludschistan lebenden Personen aus den Feldzuegen von 1864, 1866 und 1870-71 ohne Unterschied der Staatsangehoerigkeit und des Geschlechtes, welche unter den vorstehend mitgetheilten Voraussetzungen einen Anspruch auf die Medaille zu haben glauben, aufgefordert, sich unter Vorlegung der zum Nachweise ihres Anrechts erforderlichen Beweisstuecke bei demjenigen der gedachten Kaiserlichen Konsulate, das nach Massgabe ihres Wohnsitzes fuer sie zustaendig ist, im Zweifelsfalle bei dem Kaiserlichen Konsulate in Bombay, schriftlich zu melden. In dem Gesuche ist Folgendes anzugeben.

(1) Der Name und saemmtliche Vornamen (der Rufname ist zu unterstreichen).
(2) Stand.
(3) Tag, Monat und Jahr der Geburt.
(4) Geburtsort (Kreis, Provinz).
(5) Gegenwaertiger Wohnort.
(6) die Kriegsauszeichnungen, welche der Antragsteller besitzt.

Da die Anfertigung der Medaillen einen laengeren Zeitraum in Anspruch nimmt, wird die Aushaendigung je nach Fertigstellung bewirkt werden.

Vor Empfang des Besitzzeugnisses, welches gleichzeitig mit der Medaille verabfolgt werden wird, ist niemand befugt, die etwa anderweitig beschaffte Medaille anzulegen.

DER KAISERLICHE KONSUL.
Graf Pfeil.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
(LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittance 1 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 6 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 300.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
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CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
". EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Braiding, Flowering, Fancy [illegible]

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Major R. OWEN, Military Secretary, J. J. HEATON, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN, Medical Officer, Captain B. J. T. LEVETT, A.D.C., Captain A. D. YOUNG, A.D.C., which cannot be DELIVERED at Bombay by 9 p.m. on 5th June 1898, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 25th June, 1898, when they should be addressed to GANESHKHIND.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Mahableshwar, 24th May, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
CATALOGUES FREE.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERERCT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions
CHUBB AND SON
Obtained the only Gold Medals,
awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,
FOR
ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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Germany.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..................Rs. 6,
packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

WITH the intervention of two holidays—the one a Christian and the other a native—the past week has been curtailed to four business days, during which the operations of exporters has been small, and the tone of the markets generally quiet. In Cotton the business done has been a moderate one, and prices have advanced some Re. 1 per candy for most descriptions. The Wheat and Seeds markets have been quiet, with little or nothing doing in the former, and only a little enquiry in the latter. There has been an advance in Exchange of 1-16d. for Bank, and 7-32d. for Private Paper. Money shows no change, the feeling of scarcity having continued throughout the week. Government Paper is higher, as compared with last Friday's quotations, this evening's prices being given at an advance of 3-4 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents., but being unaltered for Threes. Freights have been a quiet market, and no business of any importance has been reported. In Imports there has also been a quiet tone, and prices remain at their previous level.

MONEY.—A further material decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance during last week of 12 1-2 lakhs, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Tuesday for Monday (the Bank having been closed on the latter day), made it stand at 87 3-4 lakhs, compared with a diminution in the previous week of 3 1-2 lakhs, at some 100 lakhs. To Public Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs; and the Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh more. In Private Deposits there was the sensible falling off of 14 1-4 lakhs; in Loans, a decrease of some 2 1-2 lakhs; and in Bills Discounted and Purchased of over 4 3-4 lakhs.

Money meanwhile continues scarce.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling last Saturday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Bills. The enquiry for Bank Paper was small, and although 1s. 4d. for Wire was available it did not attract buyers, re-sales having been reported at 1s. 4 1-32d. for early June delivery; a moderate amount of Merchants' Paper was also done. On re-opening on Tuesday after the holiday on Monday, the market was again firm in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Bills. A little of the latter was placed, but re-sales of Bank Wire having come out to a fair extent, the market hardened slightly, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand was reported. Three months' sight Credits also advanced 1-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d., at which, however, but little was done. On Wednesday the market was closed and opened again yesterday with a firm feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few of the latter were placed at the rate, and then 1-32d. higher was asked, but nothing further was done at the enhanced price. For Bank Paper the enquiry was very limited for ready delivery, though 1s. 4 1-16d. became temporarily available for Demand. To-day the market has been steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a small enquiry for Bank Paper and Merchants' Bills were scarce, the market having remained steady throughout the day, and closed at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand.1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. per rupee.
„ Telegraphic ...1s. 4d. „
Credits 3 months' sight.1s. 4 3-16d. „
Francs ....1.70 3-4 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was closed last Saturday out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Gladstone, but quotations were nominally given at 94 1-8 for Cash, 94 5-8 for the 1st July Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cent, with 87 for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market was closed, and at opening on Tuesday it was weak in tone at 93 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 3-16 for the Settlement; 87 was still quoted for Threes. The market was again closed on Wednesday, and at opening yesterday was steady in tone at 93 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for the Settlement, with 86 for 3 per Cents. There has to-day been a quiet feeling, with prices given at 94 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and the same rate for Account; Threes are quoted at 87.

SHARES.—Prices show but little change from their previous level, and that chiefly, if not entirely, in favour of buyers. We have to report a decline of Rs. 10 in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 7 1-2, in Jamshed; and of Rs. 5 in Queen, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit. In Presses, English Press and Manufacturing are Rs. 5 lower; Mofussil, Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2 1-2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—As is usual at this time of the year, there is a good deal of life in the retail demand for those districts where goods are usually forwarded before the 10th June. This demand will probably cease a week hence. The Delhi and Cawnpore markets are taking moderately, and in the main such descriptions as are most sought after. In "Bleached," "Dyed," "Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods," there has been no change, prices remaining as before. "Locally-made goods" are in moderate request, without any change in prices. The clearances of "Imported-goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,300 packages, and of "locally-made" about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Although prices are very low they fail to attract buyers. The market is quiet but steady, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.		Mule,	As.		to		per lb.
Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	3-3-4	to	4 3-8	per lb.
„	„	8s	„	„	3 7-8	„	4 1-2	„
„	„	10s	„	„	4	„	4 3-4	„
„	„	12s	„	„	4 1-8	„	4 3-4	„
„	„	16s	„	„	4 5-8	„	5 3-8	„
„	„	20s	„	„	4 7-8	„	5 5-8	„
„	„	24s	„	„	5 3-4	„	6 3-8	„
„	„	30s	„	„	6 1-2	„	7	„
„	„	40s	„	„	7 1-4	„	8	„

METALS.—Swedish Bar Iron has advanced 8 annas per candy, but Braziers' Copper and Yellow Metal are unchanged in price.

COALS.—A line of Wilson's South Yorkshire has been sold, for June-July shipment, at Rs. 17-10-0 per ton and some ready, in small lots, at Rs. 19 1-2 per ton, Davison's West Hartley, June shipment, changed hands at Rs. 18 1-2 per ton. Deshagur, for October, November, and December deliveries, was sold at Rs. 14, and Singareni, ex-railway waggons ready, at Rs. 15, and for July loading at Rs. 14 3-4. The market is steady at closing; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley......	Nil.	Nil.
West „	Nil.	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton.
Australian...........	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Nil.	Nil.
Cardiff..............	Nil.	Nil.
Japan	Nil.	Nil.
Bengal	Rs. 17 per ton.	Rs. 16 to 14 per ton.
Singareni	„ 15 „	14 3-4 „
Seebpore	Nil.	Nil.
Sanctoria	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur	„ 17 „	16 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The enquiry from shippers has been moderate, and their purchases during the week have consisted chiefly of Bengal, Oomra, and Junagadh descriptions, while the buying on account of the Mills has largely comprised Bengal descriptions. In the price of "Fully Good" Bengal there has been an advance of Re. 1 per candy; "Good" Bhownugger is also highest to the same extent, as well as "Fine" Broach. To-day the market has been steady in tone, with a fair demand.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new Crop into Bombay during the week have been 64,000 bales, as against 68,000 last week, and 44,090 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total receipts to date are now 1,428,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 147	—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 139	—3
Do. Good	„ 133	—2 29-32d.
Belatee, Fine.........................	„ 148	—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 144	—3 3-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 144	—3 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	„ 152	—3 7-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	„ 158	—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 150	—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	„ 146	—3 1-8d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 159	—3 5-16d.
Westerns	„ 151	—3 3-16
Broach, Fine	„ 169	—3 15-32d.
Do. Good	„ 164	—3 13-32d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	194,000	314,000
Berar	401,000	289,000
Khandeish	322,500	241,000
Barsee and Nuggur	85,000	66,000
Hingunghat	9,500	10,000
Persian and Sind..........	14,500	21,000
Broach	146,500	135,500
Dholleras	217,000	203,000
Compta and Dharwar	35,500	52,500
Westerns..................	3,000	6,000
	1,428,500	1,335,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	64,074	44,414	12,061
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	1,3[illegible]	1,113,357	1,47[illegible],825
Clearances to Great Britain			
For the week	15,898	31,510	[illegible],54[illegible]
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June.......	307,437	454,752	59[illegible],64[illegible]
Clearances to China, Japan, Continents, &c.			
For the week	56,278	11,244	[illegible]
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	251,964	279,900	[illegible]

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—For the former the market opened weak in tone, and exporters showed an inclination to re-sell their previous takings, but were unable to obtain the prices they asked. There has been a little demand in Seeds; but only [illegible] pired. Prices are generally unchanged for Seeds; but "White Pessy Wheat @1 per cent., is 2 ans. per cwt. lower, and 85 per cent., 1 an. higher."

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	579,676	47,613	141,792
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	3,938,452	589,417	2,550,112
Linseed for the week ...	68,859	20,400	118,792
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	780,007	246,971	2,835,456
Rapeseed for the week ...	77,536	91,549	27,489
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June..........	910,571	757,021	594,139
Gingellyseed for the week	11,002	4,948	2,342
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	736,735	376,362	812,512

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	1,146,128	2,000	9,910
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	3,611,331	2,811	944,028
Linseed for the week ...	93,752	50,135	71,507
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	1,335,903	290,528	2,078,202
Rapeseed for the week ...	77,477	140,253	21,709
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	993,958	539,952	510,391
Gingellyseed for the week	25,105	9,439	13,032
Do. from 1st January to 2nd June	1,190,110	356,833	1,012,431

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 3 1-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols 112 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes............................ 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.................. 114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 3-8
Bar Silver 27 1-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £37,000,000; Decrease, £200,000; Public Deposits, £11,800,000; Decrease, £200,000; Other Deposits, £42,400,000; Decrease, £1,100,000; Other Securities, £32,600,000; Decrease, £1,000,000; Notes and Gold, £2[illegible],000; Decrease, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. Indus left Colombo, for Bombay, on Friday, the 3rd instant, at 7 a.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 6th instant, at 5 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DIVINE SERVICE.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—Introit No. 2, 474, 321 and 161.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. W. G. Peel. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Hoyte in B flat. Hymns 160, 165 and 296.
The Collections are for the Convalescent Home, Khandalla.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Saturday, June 4.
5-30 p.m.—Communicant's Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 163, 207 and 160.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 163, 317 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 162, 248 and 165.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade).

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 288, 242 and 99. Psalm 31.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Service, 10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rabator.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
Behind the Apollo Hotel.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent,—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 162 and 248.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 161 and 165.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Choral Communion—Hymns 160, 315 and 321.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong—Hymns 163, 160, 161 and Processional 215.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor Rev. F. W. Ibuster will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School with Adult Bible Classes.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion by the Venerable the Archdeacon W. E. Scott.—Hymns 4 and 320.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. G. Ledgard—Hymns 161, 161 and 231.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Psalm 145 2nd version 9-15. Hymns—102, 69 and 8.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 3, 148, 96 and 291.

R. M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,91,349	90,707	74,38,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,36[illegible]	59,21,349	94,707	80,12,422
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,480	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,392
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	[illegible]	48,17,345	[illegible]	71,[illegible]

Increase for the week .... [illegible]
Ditto to date .... [illegible]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JUNGBHADRA.

DEATH.

FAIRBANK—May 31, at Jungbhadra, Rev. Samuel B. Fairbank, D. D., Senior Protestant Missionary in India, of heat apoplexy, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LYONS—May 31, at Madras, the wife of W Lyons, Military Works Department, of a son.

MOLESWORTH—May 30 at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev T C U Molesworth, M A, Chaplain of Trichinopoly, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKWOOD—McVITTIE—May 28, at St Stephen's Church Ootacamund, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Madras, his Domestic Chaplain, the Rev C H Pell, M A, and the Rev F N Crowther, Chaplain of Ootacamund, A T Blackwood, South Staffordshire Regiment, son of Captain F A Blackwood (retired), to Eileen, daughter of Surgeon-Major-General C E McVittie, Q H P, P M O Madras Command.

DEATHS.

BLISS—May 30, at Ootacamund, Edith, the beloved wife of Sir Henry Bliss, K C I E, Indian Civil Service, aged 51.

CRAAN—May 31, at Maddox Street, Vepery, James Joseph Craan, for twenty years Foreman of the "Madras Mail," aged 71 years and 5 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

EIGHT days since the mortal remains of a great Englishman were laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. During his long career William Ewart Gladstone aroused many enmities; alarmed powerful interests; disestablished a Church; overrode the resistance of the House of Lords by a high, handed exercise of the prerogative of the Crown; arraigned the Upper House as the obstacle against all progress; appealed to the masses against the classes. He did all this, and much more, with such force of conviction, with such unsparing torrential rhetoric, with such a passion of moral earnestness, that while he attracted to himself the boundless devotion of half the population, he became for the other half the most feared and hated of all the Queen's Prime Ministers. But when the end came the whole nation united to do honour to the memory and the transcendent intellectual gifts of the foremost personality of the Reign. All the Estates of the Realm followed his hearse and did reverence to one to whom the verse of Shakespear applies in a super-eminent degree; "He was a man; take him for all in all,—We ne'er shall look upon his like again!" That Mr. Gladstone was four times Prime Minister, and in every ministry he towered head and shoulders above colleagues who were conspicuous for ability and force of character is but one of his titles to a large place in the history of the latter half of this eventful Century. He brought to bear on every subject occupying the attention of the successive generations through which he lived faculties of equal power and originality, and enriched by a range of studies, extraordinary, when it is remembered that his days were devoted with untiring industry in the exacting work of high and responsible office, and his nights to the not less distracting labours of Parliamentary life. When out of office he wrote a work on Homer; or articles for the magazines, full of suggestion and all designed to influence public opinion and bring it round to his point of view. His retirement from public life gave leasure for a work on Bishop Berkeley's masterpiece, supporting it where support seemed required, while handling such problems as the duration and purpose of the future life with a weight and an authority worthy of the original. With a freedom of speculation marvellous in one who regarded with unfeigned pain the avowal of Leopardi that he felt oppressed by the nature of eternal existence, even when the absence of evil is made one of its conditions, he maintained, that while there is no reason to doubt the reality of the future life there is no warrant to suppose that it would endure for ever, and exempt from the law of change and dissolution which seems to be of universal obligation. Unshakable conviction and to act up to his belief was part his mental equipment. He held that a statesman is in an especial manner bound to be a man of personal piety and in his public capacity offer prayer and praise.

WRITING on the relations between the State and the Church, half a century since, Mr. Gladstone said:—"In fulfilment of his obligations as an individual, the statesman must be a worshipping man. But his acts are public; the powers and instruments with which he works are public: acting under and by the authority of the law, he moves at his word ten thousand subjects arms; and, because such energies are thus essentially public and wholly out of the range of mere individual agency, they must be sacrificed not only by the private personal prayers and piety of those who fill public situations, but also by public acts of the men composing the public body. They must offer prayer and praise in their public and collective character, in that character wherein they consitute the organ of the nation, and wield its collected force. Wherever there is a reasoning agency there is a moral duty, and a responsibility involved in it: the governors are reasoning agents for the nation, in their conjoint act as such." It may safely be said that neither Palmerston nor Disraeli, nor Lord Salisbury, ever dreamed of laying laid down such a counsel of perfection for a Minister in Office. Gladstone carried the sense of moral responsibility so far that he deprecated anonymity in writing as calculated to encourage rancour and unscrupulous misrepresentation in public controversy:—"As a general rule it may be said that no man writing upon controverted questions without the constant sense of responsibility which publicity entails, will write with the same degree of caution, the same degree of considerate forethought, the same degree of tenderness for the weak, and of wise and comprehensive charity, to which he would attain if he had that aid. An increased severity of judgment, a higher strain of invective, a more copious use of rhetorical colouring, a more artful and constant resort to dialetic subtleties, a greater recklessness of consequences and a blunted instinct for pure truth, commonly distinguish anonymous authorship upon matters deeply moving the nature of man. The anonymous writer conducts a process, that ought to be judicial, in the dark; in the dark he condemns, he lashes, and he stabs: unseen himself, he sees; and he acts without the salutary check which the consciousness of being seen imposes." For a similar reason he regretted, that the changes of these later years, exclude young men of ability and off limited means from the House of Commons, the seats they formerly held being now occupied by the rich. The former class write, and write anonymously for the press, and are deprived of the scholing men of talent of a former generation received in the House of Commons, where, speaking in their own persons, they learned to respect those who differed from them.

THAT men trained from early youth to fight in the open in Parliament could strike home while expressing the highest admiration for the redeeming virtues of the victim, there is no manner of doubt. Here is an example from Mr. Gladstone's merciless denunciation of Milton's plea for polygamy and general vilification of the female sex, while doing full justice to his high poetic gifts; "Never perhaps so conspicuously as in John Milton were splendid genius, high and varied accomplishment, large appreciation of mankind and life, exquisite refinement, deep affection, and soaring aspiration conjoined, we cannot say united, with a fierceness of opinion and language that belongs to barbarism, with a rejection of the authority of world-wide consent such as only the most irreflective ignorance could palliate, with a violence of prejudice which sometimes drove him to conclusions worthy only of senility, and with conceptions as to the character and office of Christian women, and the laws and institutions affecting them, which descend below historic heathenism, and approximate even to brutality." Equally balanced between deserved compliment and biting sarcasm is the criticism on Macaulay, whose brilliancy of style has blinded the millions who read him to his untrustworthiness as a historian. In the Quarterly for July, 1876, Mr. Gladstone wrote of that Prince of Pamphleteers:—"The combination of great knowledge, great diligence, great powers of appreciation, and great uprightness and kindliness of mind with a constant tendency to exaggerate, with unjust and hasty judgments, and with a nearly uniform refusal to accept correction, offers a riddle not unknown on a smaller scale in smaller men, but here of peculiar interest, because though Macaulay's kind may not have been the greatest, he was, in his kind, so singularly great. The solution of it seems to lie in this: that, with a breathless rapidity, he filled in his picture before his outline was complete, and then with an extreme of confidence he supplied the colour from his own mind and prepossessions, instead of submitting to take them from his theme. Thus each subject that he treated of became, as has been observed, a mirror which reflected the image of himself. The worshipping estimate which Mr. John Stuart Mill formed of his wife's powers, was unintelligible to those who had known her, until it was remembered that she was simply the echo of his own voice. She repeated to him his own thoughts and his own conclusions; and he took them, when they proceeded from her lips, for the independent oracles of truth. The echo of himself, which Mill found in his wife, was provided for Macaulay in his own literary creations, and what he thought was loyal adhesion to the true and right was only the mere and more close embrace of the image he himself had fashioned and adorned." This pat of the tiger's velvet paw is justified *inter alia* by a masterly criticism of Macaulay's Essay on Milton, which Gladstone pronounces to be perhaps at once the most gorgeous and the most high-flown panegyric to be found any where in print:—"It describes Milton ('Essays' i 4) as the martyr of English liberty; seemingly for no other reason than that, in later life, the course of public affairs was not to his mind. Deeply dyed with regicide, he was justly and wisely spared; and he suffered no molestation from those whom, the first day he had got the power, he would not have lost a moment in molesting. Macaulay scoffs at the idea that Charles I. was a martyr to religion; but religion had manifestly something to do with his end, and his title to the name is sounder than Milton's at least in this, that his head was actually cut off. Milton took, says the great Reviewer, in politics the part to be expected from his high spirit and his great intellect; for he lived "at the very crisis of the conflict between Oromasdes and Ohrimanes" when the mighty principles of liberty were exhibited in the form of a battle between the principle of good and the principle of evil. Such is Macaulay's trenchant view of the character and merits of the great and mixed conflict known by the name of Great Rebellion. In what strange contrast does it stand with that of another writer, his contemporary and his friend, and one not less truly, nor less heartily, a lover of freedom than himself. Let those who prefer a temperate to a torrid zone, pass from these burning utterances to Mr. Hallam's discussion, in his Eleventh Chapter, of the respective claims and merits of the two parties to the war. In a statement than which perhaps the whole compass of history does not contain a finer example of searching scrutiny together with judicial temper, he arrives at the conclusion that the war opened in 1642 "with evil auspices; with much peril of despotism on the one hand, with more of anarchy on the other."

As a literary critic Gladstone could easily have given points to St. Beuve and Macaulay himself. But he was above all a Statesman, and a Statesman with the habit of looking below the surface, of things, and signalising their ultimate tendencies. So long ago as 1878 he saw and said that the prospective development of the resources of America was a menace to the commercial preeminence of England. In an article on "Our Kin beyond Sea" in the North American Review he wrote: He went further and predicted that "as between the American and the England of the future, that the daughter at some no distant time will, whether fairer or less fair be unquestionably yet stronger than the mother.":—"On this subject I will only say that it is she alone who at a coming time, can, and probably will, wrest from us that commercial primacy. We have no title, I have no inclination to murmur at the prospect. If she acquires it, she will make the acquisition by the right of the strongest; but in this instance the strongest means the best. She will probably become what we are now, the head "servant in the great house-hold of the world, the employer of all employed; because her service will be the best and ablest. We have no more title against her, than Venice, or Genoa, or Holland has had against us. One great duty is entailed upon us, which we, unfortunately, neglect; the duty of preparing by a resolute and sturdy effort, to reduce our public burdens in preparation for a day when we shall probably have less capacity than we have now to bear them." He showed the strength of the reasons that made it impossible that America could be a reflection or repetition of England:—"Passing from a narrow island to a continent almost without bounds, the colonists at once and vitally altered their conditions of thought, as well as of existence, in relation to the most important and most operative of all social facts, the possession of the soil. In England, inequality lies imbedded in the very base of the social structure; in America it is a late, incidental, unrecognised product not of tradition, but of industry and wealth as they advance with various and, of necessity, unequal steps. Heredity, seated as an idea in the heart's core of Englishmen, and sustaining far more than it is sustained by those of our institutions which express it, was as truly absent from the intellectual and moral store with which the colonists traversed the Atlantic, as if it had been some forgotten article in the bills of lading that made up their cargoes. Equality combined with liberty, and renewable at each descent from one generation to another like a lease with stipulated breaks, was the ground work of their social creed." With a Continent to organise the Americans succeeded in accomplishing in an admirable degree a division of political labour between the States individually and the Federal Government, while the British are in public affairs an overcharged and overweighted people:—"We have undertaken the cares of Empire upon a scale and with a diversity unexampled in history; and, as it has not yet pleased Providence to endow us with brain-force and animal strength in an equally abnormal proportion, the consequence is that we perform the work of government, as to many among its more important departments, in a very superficial and slovenly manner. The affairs of the three associated kingdoms, with their great diversities of law, interest, and circumstance, make the government of them, even if that stood alone, a business more volumous, [illegible] speak, than that of any other thirty millions of civilised men. To lighten the [illegible] of the central legislature by judicious devolution, it is probable that much might be done; but nothing is done, or even attempted to be done. The greater colonies have happily attained to a virtual self-government; yet the aggregate mass of business connected with our colonial possessions continues to be very large. The Indian Empire is of itself a charge so vast, and demanding so much thought and care, that if it were the sole Transmarine appendage to the Crown, it would amply tax the best ordinary stock of human energies. Notoriously, it obtains from the Parliament only a small fraction of the attention it deserves." But, as he owned, these topics are never popular in England. "The nation is not at all conscious of being over-done. The nation see that their House of Commons is the hardest worked legislative assembly; and this being so, they assume it is all right." Mr. Gladstone noted black-points on the horizon, forerunners of the storm clouds now apparent to the whole world, when all else saw nothing but clear skies and smooth seas.

THE past few days have been chiefly noticeable for a series of riots, occurring in widely scattered parts of the country, and directed, save in one solitary instance, against duly constituted authority. The exception is in the case of the Mooltan disturbance on Mohurram day, when the Mahomedan processionists, and the Hindu onlookers fell foul of one another, and 36 persons were injured, including one Hindu whose condition is critical. Unfortunately, at our own doors, the Mohurram was marked by an attack on the police at Bandora, as a result of an attempt on the part of the Fouzdar to enforce obedience to the orders of the District Magistrate of Thana, as to the hour at which the midnight procession should cease. Mr. Cowshaw Dhunjishaw's determination to have the order carried out on the very stroke of the clock cost him his life, and it ill becomes the observer to enter upon a criticism of his judgment in not allowing the processionists a few minutes' grace, seeing that he died in the discharge of what seemed to him to be a clear public duty. If criticism is entered upon at all in regard to this lamentable affair, it should be directed to the authorities who are responsible for making a young man of 23 a Chief Constable, and giving him charge of a procession of 500 excited sectaries with a most inadequate force at his command. At Landour, Mussorie, where sedition has been actively preached, a Mohurram riot appears to have been prevented by prohibiting a procession of tazais, and at Calcutta, where according to our contemporary the *Englishman*, a spirit of disaffection is being fostered, the day passed over without serious incident. The police, who for a long time seemed to give undue latitude to the budmash element, have adopted stronger methods, and their action in taking away from the crowds in the streets any lathis they were carrying had a salutary effect. The other riots of the last few days were totally unconnected with the Mohurram. That at Chapahatti in Barripur, was directed against a band of Salt Department officials, though it is not clear whether it was the outcome of the horror of inoculation which has spread from Calcutta to the Bengal districts, or whether it was meant to be a protest against the high incidence of the salt tax. Last but not least we have the riot at Ghotal, a large town in the Midnapore district of Bengal, occasioned by the objections of the populace to the erection of a plague segregation camp. The mob severely attacked the police, who had to fire in self-defence, killing and wounding several persons. This is a fairly heavy catalogue of riots happening in a single week in widely scattered townships. They are symptoms which cannot be neglected. The sooner the budmash element is taught that this sort of thing entails no serious consequences, the better both for themselves and the public peace They must be unmistakably apprised that outbursts of this kind will subject them to severe punishment.

ON his return from the frontier General Symons is unlikely to remain at Umballa, but probably goes home on sixty days' leave, while the Khyber Command will probably go to either General Wilson or General Evans in the event, which is exceedingly probable, of General Gaselie, acting Quarter-Master-General, during General Badcock's absence on furlough.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee, yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a further grant of Rs. 3,50,000 in connection with plague charges. This sum will bring up the total amount sanctioned by the Corporation for plague expenses to Rs. 33,50,000.

THE following Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council received the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 3rd May last:—"Bombay Act No. 1 of 1898.—An Act to supplement the Provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with respect to the Investment of Sinking Funds and Surplus Moneys, and to validate certain Debentures."

"Bombay Act No. II of 1898.—An Act to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, as amended by Bombay Act II of 1888."

TO-MORROW (Trinity Sunday) in all Church of England churches in Bombay special prayers will be said, giving thanks for the present abatement of the plague and asking guidance and deliverance for the future.

THE following impressive prayers have been appointed by the Bishop of Lucknow for use in the churches of the North-West Provinces at the present juncture. The first has reference to the plague, and runs:—"Almighty God our Heavenly Father, who rulest the earth in judgment and mercy, and who in judgment ever remembereth mercy. look, we beseech Thee, upon those among the people of this land who are now visited with grievous sickness. Spare them we pray Thee, and suffer not the pestilence to prevail among us. Give wisdom to those who rule, that they may perceive what things they ought to do, and so dispose the hearts of the people that they may willingly accept the measures taken for their welfare. Be Thou Thyself the Protector of all who minister to the sick; and do Thou so use their charitable service, that even this present distress may be turned to a blessing in knitting men together in bonds of sympathy and mutual trust. Grant this, we beseech Thee, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." The second is rendered appropriate by the impending appointment of a Metropolitan to succeed Bishop Johnson. It runs:—"O Lord our Heavenly Father, who didst give to Thy blessed Son a company of faithful Apostles, that He might teach them with His own lips, and send them forth, filled with the Holy Ghost, to preach the Gospel and rule Thy church, we beseech Thee at this time graciously to look upon Thy flock in India, and appoint over us to be our chief pastor and Metropolitan one after Thine own heart, who shall know Thy mind and do Thy will, and who by his wisdom and zeal, his holiness and love, shall be a good and faithful ruler and leader of Thy people, to the glory of Thy name, and the benefit of Thy Holy Church: through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

IT is satisfactory to learn that the Government of India have sanctioned the purchase in India of articles made up from imported iron and steel without any of the former restrictions, except that in the case of all large engineering projects the articles required will be supplied from England on indent at their commencement. The list is a varied one, ranging from a girder-bridge to a lamp-post. There are seven firms in Bengal, four in Bombay and Karachi, three in Madras, two in Burma and one in the North-Western Provinces, who at present enjoy the privilege of tendering; but doubtless this number will be largely increased when a fresh demand arises for manufactured articles of iron and steel. The conditions of quality and test will be much the same as in England; and as most of the Indian Engineering Colleges— Madras, Sibpur, Bombay and Rurki—have testing-machines and capable men to work them, there will be no difficulty experienced practically in applying the tests. Another stipulation is that the price and quality of the manufactured article is to be governed by that obtaining at home. The firms out here will now doubtless get a large number of orders, and it is hoped and believed that they will be satisfied with the important concession made. It has been a sore point with them for a very long time that they have practically been prevented by the Government rules from obtaining any work from the State except in extremely limited quantity and in exceptional cases. The large firms have again and again addressed the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject, but nothing was done until last year when the case was taken up in the Public Works Department. Now private enterprise in India will have a better chance of showing what can be done in one direction at least.

ELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

It is explained in New York that Admiral Schley's sole object in bombarding Santiago on Tuesday was to prevent the erection of fortifications at the entrance of the harbour, and that when the new defences were destroyed, he sheered off with his squadron. There was no question of being repulsed.

INSURGENT ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

The latest report says that 3,000 insurgents are attacking Santiago from the land side, and that a bloody battle is proceeding.

WEAKNESS OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. Deschanel (Moderate) has been elected provisional President of the French Chamber of Deputies, having secured 282 votes against M. Brisson (Radical) who obtained 278 votes.

The result of the voting shows the weakness of the Cabinet, which supported M. Deschanel's candidature.

PIPER FINDLATER.

Piper Findlater has been made gatekeeper at Balmoral Castle.

INTENDED IMPROVEMENTS OF PORT ARTHUR.

Russia intends deepening and enlarging the harbour of Port Arthur.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The Marquis di Rudini has formed a new Italian Ministry which is colourless.

THE ADVANCE IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The "Times" states that an Infantry Brigade under the command of Colonel Lyttelton is going to the Nile, and that the Brigade will probably consist of the following regiments:—

1st Battalion Grenadier Guards; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment; and 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup run to-day:—

Kingcrow	1
St. Bris	2
Nunsuch	3

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Plimsoll.

THE MAILS.

JUNE 2.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clide, with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived here at 6 p.m., yesterday.

THE KOHAT SALT MINES.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Important changes are notified regarding the administration of the Kohat salt, the entrancement of duty on which was one of the causes of the recent Afridy rising. The management of the mines is now to be vested in an officer of the Northern India Salt Department, who for the time being will be subordinated to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. This arrangement is preliminary to making over the whole matter to the direct administration of the Northern India Salt Department when the remaining frontier matters are settled, thereby relieving the Local Government of the responsibility.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM ON WHEAT CROP.

The final official memorandum on Indian wheat crop to-day issued, shows harvest in Northern India better than predicted, in second forecast crop in Sind having continued to do well, and area sown in Punjab being larger by 368,400 acres than estimated and sixteen per cent. above decennial average. The yield is, on the whole, good, though it is feared considerable damage has been done to unthreshed grain by storms in third week of May. In N.-W. P. crops, have also been exceptionally good, and the total yield best known for several years. The crop in Bengal are also good. In Western and Central India, on the other hand, not much improvement except in Bombay, where the yield improved by excellent harvest in Gujerat. Generally, however, in this part of the country there has been contraction of area under wheat. In the Central Provinces the yield is 27 per cent. below decennial average. In Berar, though more than double last year, it is still 74 per cent. below average. In Hyderabad the yield is estimated at 39 per cent. below average, and it is anticipated that owing to failure of rains the actuals will be even less than this. Total yield for whole India to now is placed at 6,506,820 tons against 4,892879 tons last year and 6,065,520 tons average of preceding five years.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN SIMLA.

The Beresford Polo Turnament was won to-day by the Maharaja of Patiala's first team, which beat Gosling's team after great struggle in the finals by one goal shot by the Maharaja and eight subsidiaries to one goal hit by Gosling from far out in the field. For winners, Pretam Singh did yeoman service; while for losers, Gosling and Campbell were most valuable, and in the last chukker were very nearly converting defeat into victory. There was a large attendance, and much interest was taken in the contest.

MARRIAGE OF THE AMIR'S THIRD SON.

The Amir's third son, Sardar Aminulla Khan, was married last week to the daughter of one of the Kabul Sardars. The occasion was celebrated with much festivity.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department—Captain Peyton, 9th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Captain Jasken, on leave.

Home Department—The special restrictions against carrying of arms on the Kohat Frontier imposed during recent operations are now withdrawn.

The privileges in regard to the Arms Act hitherto exercised by the Raja of Haraha in Oudh are withdrawn.

Finance Department—The Deputy Commissioner, Kokat, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, while Mr. J. S. McGowan is appointed Assistant Commissioner and placed in charge of the Kohat Mines.

Foreign Department—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, Agency Surgeon, Baghelkand, is granted six months' sick leave.

Home Department—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Warden, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on completion of special duty in Bombay. I understand he reverts to the appointment of Medical Store-keeper, Calcutta.

Lieutenants Kennedy, Royal Irish Rifles, and Menzes, 8th Bombay Infantry, also Captain Widdicombe, 16th Bombay Infantry, are gazetted from civil duty Bombay, back to military employ.

Mr. Obbard is gazetted Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, vice Ismay, on furlough.

Military Department—Captains Ogg and Vanderzee have obtained five years' extension of appointments in Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Shoubridge, 12th Bombay Infantry, and 2nd Lieutenant Rice are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Ordnance Department.—Store Sergeants Nicholl, and Copley are promoted Sub-Conductors, and Sub-Conductor Hammond to be Conductor in the Bombay Ordnance Department.

It has now been settled that Col. Money gets to Allahabad Command, but the Commandant in his place for Bangalore has not yet been appointed.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN KASHMIR.

LAHORE, JUNE, 3.

Owing to the scarcity of water in Kashmir frequent quarrels are taking place among villagers, and afracas occurred there on 30th May, in which a Nazam was killed and several wounded.

THE FIRE AT PESHAWUR.

The fire at Peshawur was due to a vessel of boiling ghee which caught fire. The loss is offically stated at about a crore; at least five hundred houses have been destroyed; part of the city called Midershahr was totally distroyed, no casualties were reported. The troops rendered valuable assistance. The flames reached as far as the walls of the celebrated Muhammadan Masjid of "Mahbub Khan." Some three or four thousand Muhammadans assembled, and it was mainly due to their efforts that their Masjid was saved.

THE OFFICIAL MONSOON FORECAST.

THE "NEGATIVE CYCLE" ENDED.

A CYCLE OF NORMAL YEARS TO COME.

SLIGHT DELAY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOMBAY CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The following are the main points in the official monsoon forecast which issues to-day. They are from a rough proof, so minor corrections may follow:—

The forecast states that a consideration of cyclical period through which India has passed indicates that the year 1897 was probably the last year of what may be termed the "negative phase." A period of fairly normal conditions is now probable for some time in Indian monsoon and south-east trades regions. Information from Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mauritius and South Africa although very limited indicates clearly that the strength of the south-east trades which is an important factor is above the normal, but to what extent cannot be judged. The summary of snowfall information further confirmed by the summary of temperature and pressure condition during the past five months in India indicates that in the Eastern and Central Himalayas the snowfall has been much less than usual and that it will probably exercise little influence in modyfying the distribution of the monsoon rainfall.

Taking all these facts into consideration it is probable the monsoon currents will be at least of normal strength, but that there may be in consequence of abnormal snowfall (moderate in amount however) in the Punjab Himalyas during the month of May slight delay in the establishment of the Bombay current. The rains will hence probably commence not earlier than the end of the first week of June on the Bombay coast and the third week of June on the Bengal coast. The conditions are favourable in Burma and it will probably receive at least normal rain; the rainfall is more likely to be in excess in Lower Burma than in Upper Burma.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to a slight or moderate extent, depending chiefly upon the strength of the monsoon in Sind, Cutch the north and west Punjab and west Rajputana; that it will very probably be at least normal in amount in Central India and the Northern half of the Peninsula, except perhaps Berar, Khandesh and the West Deccan, and may be in moderate excess in the Eastern half of the North-West Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and the Eastern States of Central India. It will probably be normal or in excess in Burma, Assam, and perhaps in East and North Bengal, and may be in slight defect in West Bengal, It is too early to estimate, the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications at present of such an event.

The following further particulars from the official monsoon forecast refer to Northern India. Pressure temperatnre and humidity conditions in India during the past five months has been such as usually obtain in years of deficient snowfall in the Himalayan area. The most important feature has been a marked tendency to relatively deficient pressure in North-Eastern India and Burma, more especially compared with Western India., where pressure has been persistently in excess. Abnormal pressure conditions in North Eastern India were remarkably persistent from the end of October until the fourth week of May and became more favourable generally. Previous to that period pressure conditions were such as would tend to driermine the bay current more largely to Burma and Deccan than usual and hence withdrawn it partially from the Punjab and Rajputana.

The conditions during the last week of May were on the other hand favourable for an extention of currents over the whole of the monsoon area to their limits in the Punjab. The conditions in Indian seas and Indian ocean are so far as is known satisfactory and favourable, and indicate that the conditions in the south-east trades region are at least normal, and that theair movement in that area is somewhat stronger than usual. Conditions are favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Bay of Bengal. The rains will probably commence aboutt the normal date in Bengal. Conditions in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and North-West Provinces are favourable. The rainfall on the average of the whole area will very probably be at least normal. Rainfall will probably be in excess in Bihar and the eastern and the submontane dis- tricts of the North-West Provinces and normal or in slight defect in south-western and western districts. Conditions are slightly unfavourable in the Punjab as indicated by pressure conditions in Nothern India and abnorma stormy weather in May on the higher mountain ranges. The rainfall will probably be less than usual deficiency. being least relatively to normal in the submonntaen and southern districts of the Punjab. The character of the rainfall in this area however depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon and not on the local conditions and these conclusiongs should be suitably modified if the monsoon turns out much stronger than usual in which case the rainfall may be normal in West and Central Punjab and in slight to moderate excess in the East Punjab.

The conditions are also somewhat unfavourable in Sind, Cutch and West Rajputana due to the same conditions as in the Punjab. The rainfall will probably be more or less in defect. The rainfall in these areas as in the Punjab depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon, and hence if the Bombay monsoon current be strong the deficiency may be small in amount and of no importance. In eastern Rajputana the rainfall will either be normal or in slight defect depending upon the actual strength of the Bombay current. Conditions are nearly as favourable in Central India as in the North-West Provinces and Bihar and it is hence probable that the area will receive at least normal rainfall. The rainfall is more likely to be in excess in the eastern than is the western States. Conditions are favourable in the Central Provinces and to a slightly less extent in Hyderabad. It is hence probable that they will receive at least normal rainfall. conditions are most favourable in the eastern and Central dirtricts of the Central Provinces and it is hence probable they may receive rainfall in moderate excess of the normal. Conditions are not quite so savourable in Berar and Khandesh and the rainfall in these areas will probably not be above the normal and may be in olight defect. They are also slightly unfavouable in the West Deccan and that area will very probably not receive more than its normal fall and probably loss.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES IN THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

Full nominal roll of casualties in the Tirah Expedition are published. They include 287 killed, 853 wounded, and 10 missing.

LEAVE, TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

POONA, JUNE 3.

Captain Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in Bombay Command, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Mhow, with reference to Bombay Command Order No. 265 of 1898.

Lieutenant Alexander, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to withdraw from Garrison Class at his own request.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major Fowle, R. A., Ordnance Officer, 1st Class, for six months; Lieutenant Edlman, R. A., No. 5, Bombay Mountain Battery, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical certificate under leave rules for Staff Corps, leave to have effect in India from date of being struck of duty till date of sailing, the specified period to count from date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant Delme Radcliffe, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, for six months.

Leave out of India is granted to Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell, Army Medical Staff.

In Bombay Command Order No. 224 of 1898 under article 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume 1, part 1, the undermentioned officers have leave of absence: Light Infantry—Yorkshire (2nd Battalion)—Captain Dill, from 12th May to 28th October, 1898, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extention. Shropshire Light Infantry (1st Battalion)—2nd Lieutenant Atkinson, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Army Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Captain Hodgens, 6 months, on private affair, out of India. Royal Engineers.—Major Shute, Superintendent of Instruction, park and train, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India, under Rule 9 of Furlough Regulation of 1868.

THE WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM MANILA.

THE Hong Kong correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon," wiring on May 28, says:—

The U. S. warship Zafiro reports that excellent health is being maintained in the American Squadron, with the exception that Commander Gridley, Captain of the Flagship Olympia, has been invalided.

The Iloilo cable has been cut.

The rebels, partly armed with rifles, are preparing to attack Manila, and preparations are being made to transfer foreigners to Cavite.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 2.

10 p.m. ... 85·1

FRIDAY, JUNE 3

6 a.m. ... [illegible]

12 a.m. ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE Witch of Wapping—among the witches of history does anybody remember this alliterative lady—the Witch of Wapping? Her's was a somewhat remarkable case, even in days when the Devil himself not only visited people at night, and made compacts with them in the shape of dog, squirrel, or cat, but also appeared to them in broad daylight. The Witch of Wapping lived and flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century. About that time, for instance, the Devil called upon a gentlewoman of Shadwell one forenoon and offered unheard of treasures if she would commit one single crime. She was a widow in reduced circumstances; in fact, in distress; she had a family of several children. The Devil offered her a sack full of gold if she would only kill one of her children. As she refused he probably returned to London, calling on his friend the Witch of Wapping by the way. The name of the witch was Joan Peterson. She lived at Spruce Island, which was a small district somewhere about the north end of the Thames Tunnel; she was forty years of age, a gentlewoman, and a medical practitioner—that is, a herbalist. What brought her to grief and judgment was the death of Lady Powell, of Chelsea, who died after taking some of Joan Peterson's medicine. Many people thought that, as she was eighty years of age, Lady Powell's death might be considered natural. Others remembered that Joan had been called in. Then people began to talk and to put things together, and finally when the law interfered there was a whole mass of evidence to prove that Joan was a witch. Now we must remember that all physicians believed in "white" magic, i.e., the influence of stars, in lucky and unlucky days and hours for taking medicine; the step from the astrologer to the necromancer was very short and easy. I imagine that Joan, in order to get a larger reputation, allowed it to be supposed that she was the possessor of many secrets. As for the evidence, it cannot be called conclusive. One man deposed that he had a headache for five weeks; he went to Joan, who gave him a draught that cured him immediately. There was a woman whose cow had been bewitched. She went to Joan for advice. Joan boiled some water over the fire, and showed her in the bubbles the face of the witch who had done it. She also told her what to do in order to remove the spell. Her advice was successful, and the sow recovered. So far Joan was a white witch. But there were other cases. Foremost, that of Christopher Wilson; he was very sick and weak and like to die; he promised Joan a certain fee if she would cure him; she did cure him; he then refused the fee, whereupon Joan laughed at him. "You shall be ten times as ill as ever you were before," she threatened. And he was; he grew worse and worse; he rotted away. There was also the case of the child who had fits and was watched every night. One night the watchers saw a black cat beside the cradle; one of them kicked it away—the leg that did the kicking instantly began to swell; outside the house a baker of Wapping saw the cat, and was frightened nearly to death. He said, in explanation of his fright—and this was received as valuable evidence—that he had never seen such a cat before. Another witness saw a black dog run up to Joan in the day time. Her maid testified that a squirrel ran into the bedroom one night and jumped upon her mistress's pillow—this was turned into a water squirrel "of the kind which can leap four leagues at one jump." And her own son said that a squirrel taught his mother what to do. I seem to see in the squirrel a tame pet of which Joan, who pretended to be a witch for the sake of power, consideration, and money, whispered about that it was her familiar. This seems to have been absolutely the whole evidence, except some superstitious stuff about marks on the body. And on this evidence Joan was found guilty and condemned to be hanged. She denied absolutely that she had poisoned Lady Powell, but she solemnly "renounced" witchcraft. In other words, she acknowledged a certain amount of pretence. A spectator of her execution wrote as follows (she went to the gallows with two horse-stealers): "The woman who was condemned for witchcraft seemed to be very much dejected, having a melancholy aspect," which was not really remarkable. "She seemed to be not much above forty years of age, and was not in the least outwardly deformed, as this kind of creature generally is. Being brought to Tyburn, and the rope put round her neck, she was urged to discharge her conscience, whereupon she replied that she had confessed before the Honourable Bench as much as she would acknowledge." Poor Joan of Wapping!

The case of Joan Peterson seems to me suggestive. Here we have a woman practising as a herbalist. With her simples, of which she seems to have possessed an excellent knowledge, she combined the old wife's superstitions about lucky days and the influence of the stars and planets. Since all the world believed that the devil conferred great and singular powers upon his servants, and since the reputation for possessing singular powers was of great use to her in her profession, she encouraged the belief that she was a witch. She kept a black cat, she had a tame squirrel, she even went so far as to let her maid believe that the squirrel could talk to her; on the strength of this reputation she was summoned far and wide. She was sent, for by Lady Powell, of Chelsea, whom she dosed, but without effect. She could really treat all kinds of common diseases, such as agues and fevers, fits and sorethroats; and she had very little fear of the danger of being accused of witchcraft. Nor was it till Lady Powell died and one or two accidents occurred that people thought she was anything but a white witch. You have seen the evidence on which she was condemned, and her own reanunciation of witchcraft. I feel sure that Joan's case was that of many others, and the charge of witchcraft was first made possible by the woman's pretence of possessing superior powers.

I have received another letter concerning my innocent remarks about America and Spain. My second correspondent is extremely angry with me. I am accused, first, of saying that we are the enemies of Spain. I did not say so. I said that the sympathies of this country naturally incline towards those who think as we do. Now in all matters of importance, say, of government, freedom of thought, laws, and political institutions, the Americans do think very much as we do. I am next accused of "thrusting-Protestantism" against its great rival. I am quite sure that nothing of the kind was thought of. We have in this country some four or five millions of Catholics, who enjoy, thanks to our institutions, that freedom of thought. I took off my hat to the Spniard in recognition of his many virtues. My correspondent writes:—"This is all you can do; for the meanest of my countrymen is far and away above any Englishman." We English, it appears, "shine pre-eminently as hypocrites and traitors whenever we breathe or speak." Finally, my correspondent refuses to return my salute. "You are not worthy of it. Those who defend assassins are not worthy of respect." If we are such very mean and vile creatures, such hypocrites and traitors, why this wrath because we incline to the American side? Surely Spain cannot desire the sympathy of hypocrites and traitors. Well, let us go on our own way; this is not a political paper; we will certainly not begin to argue one way or the other, Spain's best friends can only wish her a speedy end to the war, and a new departure to follow. Meantime, let us avoid explosive subjects, and so escape any further exposure of our sins and shortcomings.

About once in every three or four years—it may be oftener—some benevolent person arises and offers a hand to the great and increasing class of candidates for literary distinction. There are variations in the methods proposed, but in almost every case there is a magazine to which they will be allowed, or invited, to contribute. One case I remember in which the contributor was allowed by way of payment fifty copies at sixpence each. These he was to retail among his friends at a shilling. That magazine actually came out. I saw one number, and perhaps there were more. Another gentleman started a Society or Association of Literature and Art, or some such name, which professed to confer degrees, or at least letters, to put after one's name, together with the right to wear a silk gown and a purple hood. I think there was a magazine as well. I have now before me another projected enterprise. There is to be started a weekly magazine devoted entirely to the contribution of amateurs or literary aspirants. The subscription is placed at the ridiculously low figure of eighteenpence a quarter, or 1 5-13d.—a curious fraction to adopt—for each number. The conductor is a Mr. Thomas Leigh, M.B.A.P.A. The mystic letters I offer my readers as a conundrum; I have tried several solutions, but not one, so far, satisfies me. "M.B.A.P.A," what do they mean? Every subscriber of eighteenpence up to 300, and no more, will be entitled to write in the magazine. Every contributor will be paid for his work at so much a paper; for a story, 7s. 6d.; for a poem, 3s. 6d.; for an article or essay, 5s. He will also receive a share of one-third of the profits. The magazine—this is expected to prove a highly popular feature—will contain portraits of the contributors, the lucky Three Hundred, and sketches of their lives. More than this, a list of the illustrious Three Hundred will be printed and sent to every editor in London, with the result that all editors will eagerly turn to this list for new writers. The world is, of course, longing to see the work of genius hitherto repressed and kept down; they will rush to buy the magazine. As for the manner of choosing contributors, it is positively an inspiration. You just take the first Three Hundred that offer. I shall look out for the first number of this magazine. Meantime, the experience of any member of the Three Hundred—any contributor will be useful and instructive. Look at the offer seriously. I am supposing that there is nothing hidden away, and that the project has been actually formed by an honest enthusiast. The production of his magazine, even on a modest scale, can hardly be managed on less than £ 20 a number of say 24 pp. The conductor has next to pay his contributors; even at the modest rate offered, that item would cost him, say, £ 6 a number; postage and small expenses would cost, say, £ 3. To meet that expense he has the contribution of 300 subscribers at 1 5-13d. a number, that is something less than £2 a number; he has also, perhaps, some advertisements, though one asks what the paper has to offer for intending advertisers. The conductor says, however, that, he has "advantageously" disposed of the advertising space. Lastly, he has, in addition, the support of the wide world. If I know the wide world aright its support of such a paper may be estimated at sixpence. The conductor speaks as if all literary aspirants will flock to his support. But why should they, when only the fortunate Three Hundred will be allowed to contribute? And, returning to the wide world, who is going to look at a magazine, the leading principle of which is that anybody out of 300 names, collected at hazard, may shoot his rubbish into it? I am afraid that we must set down Mr. Thomas Leigh, M.B.A.P.A., as an enthusiast. As for the mystic and magical letters, I think I have found the reading. They read, perhaps, "Member of the British Association for the Protection of the Amateur?" There is Distinction for you!

There has been a meeting in support of the Cambridge Settlement in South London. The meeting was so well attended by so many persons of rank and wealth that some present were inclined to suggest that the supporters at that meeting alone could easily maintain the settlement. That, however, is not the way to look at things. It is a great mistake to suppose that wealthy people should be expected to support such institutions by themselves. For the very essence of such a Settlement is that it should be supported by the guineas of those to whom a guinea is an object, and the donation of a guinea costs some sense of effort or of privation. It would be very easy at such a meeting for twenty rich men to say, "A thousand a year is wanted. We will each give fifty." Then what of the people who are not rich? Are we not—each in his power—to support things worthy and efforts laudable? Our whole system of charitable effort is based upon the assumption that it should be national; that every person, according to his means, should be national; that every person, according to his means, should contribute. The proper persons to support the Cambridge Settlement are the undergraduates first, and the graduates next. If the former would contribute 5s. a year each, that would leave £600 a year to be subscribed by an enormous number of graduates. I would advise limiting the subscription to 5s. for undergraduates and to half a guinea from graduates, except to the clergy, who might be limited to half a crown. With some such limits and with a little unpaid organising, I am sure that the amount required would be cheerfully and easily raised.

Did you, dear reader, ever see a Settlement at work? Well, if you have not, try to see one—any one will do. A Settlement is planted down in a neighbourhood of poor people. It opens a hall; it invites the people to come in; it creates clubs: it gives them music and concerts; it introduces new life, new aims, new thoughts among the people. Each Settlement is a centre of civilisation; the people are drawn, at first by the attraction of new and amusing things; after a while they find their old pursuits no longer were tolerable. The place becomes the nightly resort of the members instead of the pavement and the pub. A few develop a studiouts turn; the many look on the hall merely as a place of recreation, in which good behaviour is necessary but no longer irksome. In this huge mass of population is is difficult to estimate the results of the work. One thing is quite certain, that if hundreds every evening, men, women, girls, and lads, flock to the hall of their own free will; if they regard the workers as their best friends; if they live cleanly, sober, and temperate lives; if they read books which lift them out of their old grooves; then we may be quite certain that the Settlements are actually doing the work for which they were founded.

I have before me a fly leaf written by Mr. W. D. Howells, sent to me from New York. Except when Mr. Howells allows himself to talk about this country, I willingly and profitably read anything that he writes. He is writing, not about Settlements, but about the feeling that underlies this kind of work. We are all, he says, our brothers' keepers; we are put into one another's custody. What we do with our wards when they show signs of weakness is to clap them in prison. We ask ourselves what else we should do? Are we to give tramps a decent lodging? Are we to give poverty the means of livelihood? Are we to succour misfortune without locking it up? Are we not—this is an English question; my own—manufacturing criminals by our very attempts to reform them? Are not these attempts stupid, cruel, and mischievous? Well he says, we ask the questions ourselves, and we must answer them ourselves. Misery is growing intolerable to ourselves. "In this age a man denies the claims of humanity with much greater risk to himself than formerly. He is in danger of truly becoming a devil—not the sort with horns and hoofs, but the sort of devil who acts upon the belief that every man must take care of himself. The stronger man must take care of the weaker. Jailer or brother—which shall it be? There is no middle choice." This new sense of responsibility creates these Settlements, and finds young people to work them. It creates other things, but for the moment the Settlement is the thing which concerns us. Jailer or brother—which shall it be?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Catford Club held a highly successful race meeting at their club grounds on Saturday in which most of the best professional and amateur talent competed. A ten miles scratch race was won by Gascoyne, of Chesterfield, who surprised the field by indulging in a half-mile sprint, which landed him home a clear winner from Osborn and Walters. Chinn and Osborn rode a mile match, which was a loaf, of course, although the time, 4min. 5sec., shows that there was really unnecessary slowness in the preliminary manœuvres for postion. Chinn won easily. A modified form of pursuit race for a mile, between C. F. Barden and A. E. Walters, was a close thing. The men were started at opposite sides of the lap, and had to run three laps each, alone, the event being settled by the time taken. Barden won by a second.

The law has gradually begun to take a new view of the cycle, when it is a question of considering whether it is a "necessary" under the act that exempts persons under twenty-one from paying for goods, not necessaries obtained on credit. It is almost as vexed a question as to whether a bicycle is personal luggage, but in spite of adverse decisions, the new view is that a bicycle does come within the meaning of the phrase "for the necessary use of the party, in order to support himself properly in the degree, state, and station of life in which he moves." An influential law journal declares:—"If the question had come up for decision in the days of the hobby horse, the boneshaker, the high ordinary or even of the safety, such as it was before the invention of pneumatic tyres, it would have been answered in the negative. But now that the world and his wife and his daughter, have taken to the wheel, a bicycle is essential to social salvation, and it was inevitable that the courts should hold it to be a necessary." Here is striking testimony that it has been the pneumatic tyre, the crowning invention in the development of the cycle, that has rendered a machine an indispensable article.

Birmingham is the chief city in England where steam trams are largely used, and their existence, or at any rate, the way they are managed has been the cause of so many accidents, that it is to be hoped that protective measures may be taken to safeguard cyclists from the particular danger that affects them. In common with the rest of the community, they are liable to be smashed up by runaways, or careless handling of the heavy cars, but their more immediate and ever-present risk is from the tramlines, which are usually copiously watered, so as to reduce the haulage, and effect a saving in the company's coal-bills. The rails are also often heavily greased in a more literal meaning of the word, by the droppings from the lubricator on the wheels of the steam motors. That the danger is not fanciful may be gathered from the fact that last week a youth lost his life by skidding on a slippery tram line. Another source of danger is the state of disrepair into which tram lines are negligently allowed to lapse, it not being an infrequent thing to find the rails projecting an inch or two, or even more, above the general level of the roadway. It is on these accounts, as well as on the grounds of general obstruction of the road, that cyclists in the metropolis are greatly exercised by the threatened establishment of a net-work of 30 miles of new tram lines in some of the best exits from London on its northern side.

An interesting prosecution, under the Highway Act, has been brought to a succesful issue, on behalf of a cyclist, by the agency of the Cyclists' Touring Club. It was twofold in character, and brought against the driver of a horse and trap for neglecting to keep to his proper side of the road, and also for negligently interrupting the free passage of a cyclist. The plaintiff asserted that the driver of the trap was travelling at a furious rate towards him, and deliberately crossed the road in an attempt to run him down. He jumped off to save his life, and the machine was smashed by the trap. The defence was that the horse shied, but the victim had confirmative evidence that the tracks in the road showed the approach of the trap to the spot where the accident occurred was gradual, and without swerves. Evidence was given that it was an awkward animal, but even so, that did not justify the obstruction and a fine of 40s. will teach the driver better behaviour in the future.

The London and South Western Railway Co. have instituted a novel system of securing bicycles in guard's vans when in transit on passenger trains. The machines are elevated on their hind wheels, as if trying to climb out of the van, the rear wheels resting on a ledge or shelf, so that the back mud guards shall not suffer injury. It is claimed by the inventor of the patent cycle holders, that secure the machines in this rearing position that they occupy less space, and the fact that the L. S. W. R. have adopted the device, at least provisionally on some of their Bournemouth expresses, with success, speaks well of the efficacy of this method of carrying machines.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N Co's steamer Bancoora, Captain F. J. Cruess, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta via coast ports encountered strong south-west winds in the Bay of Bengal and off south end of Ceylon; very strong south-west winds with threatening weather and much thunder and lightning off Comorin; Malabar coast fine during the day, but much rain with thunder and lightning and south-west squalls during the night, approaching Bombay heavy south-west swell and fine weather.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI is a cyclist as well as a cricketer. There is nothing wonderful in that, as practically everybody cycles now. But what is wonderful is this. The Prince had a bicycle specially built for him in England, and fully half-a-dozen firms claim to have built that cycle. Messrs. Lyon and Lyon, of Calcutta, have proved to the satisfaction of the "Indian Cyclist that the cycle in question was built by the Royal Enfield Cycle Company, Redditch, England.

MR. MALABARI'S NEW VOLUME OF GUZERATI POEMS.

SINCE Mr. Malabari made his *début* as a Guzerati poet almost a quarter of a century has elapsed. But though in these twenty-five years the poet-reformer has lived almost the lives of as many ordinary workers, he has again and again returned to his first love, poetry. From his boyhood he was familiar with the "khials" of the itinerant singers of Surat and the verse of the famous indigenious poets of Guzerat. Add to this, his Western education, his keen powers of observation, his chequered and eventful career, and we have the explanation at once, of the manner and matter of his verse. The years, as they have passed, have brought him the philosophic mind, and in "Man and his World," the latest volume of Persian-Guzerati verse from his pen, to which we briefly referred the other day, the poet attempts a solution of many problems that have attracted and baffled the subtle thinkers of all ages. The poems are lyrical, as his poems have almost always been, for, whether the poet sings of the woes of Hindu widows, or mourns elegiacs the loss of the self-sacrificing Christian mentor, it is the personal and lyric note that is dominant throughout. There is also the Carlylean preaching about the divinity of work and duty, duty which, as the poet sings, is everything. In the few characteristic touches with which he once hit off his favourite poets he gives the premier place to Wordsworth, his philosopher, and to Shakespear, his teacher in worldly knowledge, and not to Byron and Burns, who may serve as boon companions when in the mood, nor to Shelley and Keats, explorers of dreamland, more fit for dreamers than for workers. In fact, a high moral and ethical earnestness is the key-note of all Mr. Malabari's poems. The world he finds selfish to the core; it would lick the dust off the rotting corpse if thereby it could serve its object. Death has not spared either the mother whom the poet loved so passionately and whom he still loves so devotedly, or the woman who might have filled her place in some other capacity. Sleep, that blessed restorer, that covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak, which is meat for the hungry and drink for the thirsty, is denied to the poet. The consciousness of the futility of things, the whirligig of fortune which brings about such strange reverses, is borne in upon him as upon all earnest minds. Evil confronts him at every step. Poverty and want haunt him day and night; the orphan calls him to his aid as he lies tossing on his bed, and the poet finds himself powerless to rescue it. The insignificance of man is manifest to the poet's mind; man in comparison with the universe about him is but a tiny seed in the midst of a vast primeival forest. The vast sweep of history is to him, as to another great thinker, but a spasm in the life of one of the meanest of an obscure group of worlds in an infinity of vaster constellations. The ingratitude and falsehood of men, their meanness and pettiness are but too familiar to the poet. And yet with all this, he is not a pessimist, letting the world take its course without trying to better it; he does not scoff at a divinity shaping our ends, rough hew them how we may. Let man but do his duty manfully, let him enlist himself with the forces of good, warring against evil, and leave the rest to God. And duty is triple—Prayer, charity and justice. Let man pray out of a spirit of thankfulness, and not out of greed for gain; let him, however poor, do some service to his fellow-men at some cost to himself, and let him be severely just, doing unto others as he would have others do unto him. And let man do all this neither for the applause nor for the gratitude of his fellow-men. The debtor who is ready to lay down his life for his generous patron, our poet has never met with. Nay, those to whom he rendered a service have not hesitated to blacken his name and fame. The service, be it remembered, was done at some cost to himself, for to the poet the giving away of the superfluity of the rich is no charity the essence of which should be self-sacrifice. But let no man be disheartened, let the sacriffce be made without any expectation of reward either from men or from God. For when man takes stock of his doings in life, the result is nought; he may add up the columns of his good deeds, and the result is zero, or subtract his evil from his good deeds, and the result is the same. Let him not, then, expect any reward here or hereafter for what he does. God, in his infinite mercy, may take him into his bosom, but no man should count on his good work in this life. To sum up, devotion to duty in its triple aspect of Prayer, Charity and Justice, and a complete renunciation of self can alone reconcile the poet to this world of selfish and heartless men, bereft of friends by death, and old before his time, with laborious days and sleepless nights fretting and wearing out the body. One other notable poem in the volume attempts to solve the mystery of death. Death wounds the heart of the poet again and again, and he can only close the wounds by withdrawing himself from the world; only by placing himself outside the magic sphere of human love can he escape the grief for the dead. This is, however, but an expression of a passing phase; human love is too powerful to be thus systematically avoided. The poet is truer to himself when he blames the survivor for his grief, calls the grief selfish, attributes it to the gap made in the survivor's life, which he finds so hard to fill up, and bids him take comfort that the soul of the departed watches from above over the survivor as his guardian angel. If poetry is but merely a gorgeous dream in rhyme, then the volume we have here examined can hardly be called poetry but if poetry is, in the words of Mathew Arnold, a criticism of life, then indeed it is true poetry.

There is one poem, however, which seems out of place in a volume devoted to such high themes. It is more in the spirit of Juvenal Churchill than of Wordsworth. It is a fierce satire on the present state of Parsi society, with its priests "ignorant, indolent, worshippers of Mammon," its leaders "led by the nose, with the heads hanging down and the tails between the legs," its young women "given to hollow imitation" and its young men lacking in selfrespect and manly dignity. The poem makes a stirring appeal to the Shethias to reform the priesthood and utilize the Panchayet funds in founding small colonies for Parsis all over India, and to the rising hopes of the community to shake off their sloth and to devote their energies to the welfare of the race.

IMPRISONMENT TO ENFORCE CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to a question put in the House of Commons on the subject of the abolition of imprisonment of women in enforcement of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights, Lord George Hamilton is reported to have said:—

"I am aware that the Government of India, in 1890, expressed their intention that when opportunity offered to introduce a clause which would enable the Civil Courts to refuse to send women to prison in such cases. Such an opportunity occurred in 1894, when a Bill was brought in to amend the Civil Procedure Code. The original bill contained a provision to the effect which I stated, but, as explained in an answer given in this House by my predecessor on April 9, 1895, "the clause was unanimously struck out by a Select Committee of seven members, four of whom were natives of India, on the ground that the country was not yet ripe for such a change, and a motion to restore it was lost in the Legislative Council by 15 votes to 2."

The latter part of Lord George Hamilton's reply does not convey quite a full or an accurate account of what took place in the Council on the occasion referred to. The amendment which is referred to was moved by me, and immediately after I had finished addressing the Council on it, my hon. friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga, whose sobreity of judgment is acknowledged as unanimously as his enlightenment, passed a slip of paper to me saying that he would cordially vote for and support it. My esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gungadhar Rao Mahadav Chitnavis spoke powerfully in favour of it. It was opposed by Sir Anthony MacDonnell and Sir Charles Elliot, but in spite of their opposition, Sir Alexander Miller, their legal member, and Chairman of the Select Committee which had thrown out the original clause, flung all official fetters aside and vindicated the justice and propriety of my amendment in a speech which exposed the complete hollowness of every argument used against it. He pointed out that the law as it stood was a complete excrescence introduced by accident in 1877 under a misapprehention of Mr. Whitby Stokes, and was entirely unknown to indegenous law and custom, and that the opposition, of which much was made, of the Punjab and Assam Governments was, to the original clause, and, not to the amendment which, on the contrary, had been actually recommended by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and Mr. Lyall, then ruling in those Provinces. I have very good grounds for saying that, at this stage of the debate, all the native members except two and several of the non-officials, as well as official European members of Council were prepared to vote for the amendment. The change was so evident that if things were allowed to go their own way, the amendment had every prospect of being accepted by the Council. But, alas, Government sometimes take it into their head that any predetermination of theirs should not be allowed to be thwarted. A short consultation was followed by the Viceroy putting his foot down. Lord Elgin wound up the debate with a few words which were, however, significant enough to remind honourable members that they had no business to be restive and forget themselves. When his Lordship concluded his remarks, with the words, "I shall certainly oppose the amendment which is now before the Council," the fate of the amendment was sealed. Mr. Chitnavis and I alone voted for it, Sir A. Miller, Prince Sir Jahan Kadar, and the Maharajah of Durbhanga, unable to vote for, refused to vote against it; the rest did what was required of them.

I then believed, and I still believe that the abandonment of the original clause was due to the exaggerated weight attached to the position and influence of the Hon. Baba Khan Singh from Punjab, which was afterwards found to be greatly overrated. The opposition to the amendment was, I am afraid, owing to the feeling that it would be weak to yield at the last moment. The case for the amendment is unanswerable, and I trust that it may not be long before it finds a place in the Statute-Book.—Yours, &c.,

[illegible] M. MEHTA.

DEATH OF MR. TUKARAM TATYA.

THE death occurred yesterday morning at Bandora of Mr. Tukaram Tatya, a prominent citizen of Bombay, and latterly of Bandora. He had been suffering for some time past from diabetes and other ailments; but his visit last week to the Kennery Caves with some of his friends in connection with theosophy, aggravated his complaints, which took a serious turn on Wednesday, and fatally terminated yesterday. He was about sixty-seven years of age, and has left behind him a widow, two sons, and three daughters, two of whom are widows. He was of an enterprizing turn of mind, which gave him a lift in the world, and was eminently successful in all he undertook. He commenced life as a clerk in the Bombay Municipality, but being restless he soon began to disagree with his superiors and had to retire from the service rather abruptly. He then started afresh as a merchant in partnership with the late Mr. Shantaram Narayen, a distinguished pleader of the High Court, and the late Mr. Liladhar Odhavjee, and Mr. Esoof Ali, under the style of Messrs. S. Narayen and Co., which firm still exists in a flourishing condition. During the progress of the Civil War in America, they amassed a colossal fortune; but on the termination of the hostilities, they came to grief as all the Bombay world did, and by the merest chance they were able to keep their heads above water. Mr. Liladhar and Mr. Shantaram retired from the firm. Mr. Tukaram then took Mr. Anundrao Luxmon, an assistant in the assessment department of the Bombay Municipality, as his partner. In addition to his business as a merchant, Mr. Tukaram was a staunch theosophist and a medical practitioner as a homœopathist. In the latter connection, he maintained at his own cost a dispensary in the Fort in Kavasji Patel Street, where he freely dispensed medicine free of cost, unless his patients liked to make any voluntary contribution. He purchased a small house in Kalbadvie Road, which also he kept as a dispensary for the use of his patients, who were chiefly Parsis and Hindus. He had not received any medical education; but from practice and consulting Hindu books on medicine he was able to do a great deal of good to the poorer classes of the native community. As a theosophist he was of much service to his brethern, giving both of his advice and his purse. He was of a charitable disposition, and made private contributions to those who sought his pecuniary aid. During his life time he established a printing press, called the "Tatav-Vireychat," conducted by his eldest son, the profits arising from which go towards the maintenence of the two dispensaries. His second son joins in the mercantile firm. In his last moments he was attended by Dr. Parmanandas and Dr. Bhalchandra Balkrishna. He was cremated on the Baudora grounds about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon. His funeral was numerously attended, the most prominent mourners being Messrs. Esoof Ali, Anundrao Luxmon, David Gostling, Richardson, Narandas Purshtumdas, Lalkaca, M. H. Malabari, Paudrinath Madanjee Bhimrao Atmaram. Manmohandas Dyaldas, Damodardas Gordhandas Sookharvala Pestonjee Khan, etc. He owned property in Bombay, Bandora and Goregaon, He was courteous in his disposition, and kind-hearted to a degree.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A SINGER MACHINE AGENT.

SUBJOINED is a copy of the Judgment in a case of Criminal Breach of Trust against the late Poona Branch Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company Kursetjee Behramji Kotwal delivered by Mr. D. V. Mudliar, honorary 1st Class Magistrate of Poona, on Thursday:—Accused Kursetjee Byramji Kotwal, Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Co., charged by the Complainant Behram J. Meherhamji, travelling Inspector of The Singer Manufacturing Company, Bombay, with Criminal Breach of Trust under Section 48 of The Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case are briefly thus:—

Complainant in his capacity of a travelling Inspector began to examine accounts, take stock of the goods in possession of the accused on 10th May 1898. Going over the accounts complainant noticed several defalcations of which he has brought forward which form the subject matter of the present complaint. These machines which are entrusted to the accused being numbers 13344409, 1424327 and 120453 were sold by him and the proceeds of the sale were not entired in short the amount viz, Rs. 200 realized by the sale of 3 above machines accused has dishonestly misappropriated and has there by became liable under the said Section of Indian Penal Code. Accused whilst under examination has admitted that machines in question were entrusted to him but seems not to be very sanguine as to the receipts passed to the purchasers of the machines alluded to. As regards to the non appearance of the amounts realized by the sale of those machines in his account books, accused attributes to his forgetfulness. In support of its allegation the prosecution has cited a few witnesses I need not go over there evidence in detail. Suffice it to say the prosecution has fully succeeded in bringing home the guilt to the accused. A part from the evidence adduced by the prosecution statement of the accused himself is enough for a conviction. He cannot satisfactorily render an account of the many received by him at times. The statement of the accused therefore coupled with the evidence adduced by the prosecution leaves no room for doubt. Accused was however thrown on his defence but had no evidence to offer. I therefore convict the accused under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code and sentence him to undergo simple imprisonment for 3 months taking into consideration that he was already in police custody for 15 days. The 3 machines to be returned to persons from whom they were produced after the term of appeal.

THE HONOURS LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I detest newspaper controversy as much as writing long letters. I only ask who else can be more proficent to judge the merits or demerits of his pupils than the school master; and so is the Government of a country with respect to its subjects. It may, however, be more or less guided by public opinion in matters of public interest, and our benign Government have not been unmindful of the "praise bestowed on Rao Bahadur Edapa in both English and Vernacular dailies for his many and valueable services in connection with the plague epidemic." Had the Rao Bahadur been dissatisfied with the honor conferred upon him, he would have declined it, but such does not seem to be the case; nor does he stand in need of "Justice's" "poor services" to proclaim his popularity, yet he intrudes upon that gentleman and forces on him his so-called uninterested sentiments. Now where was the reason to sing out his praise or to deplore the decision of Government in having inadequately rewarded him.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 2nd 1898. FAIRPLAY.

*** This correspondence must now cease—ED. B. G.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles and Brindisi with the English Mail and following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Albert, Mr
Alston, Mr H Y
Adams, Lieut Col R B
Albor, Mr
Bull, Mr W
Blakeman, Mr W
Bakeman, Mr G W
Brokeewand, Mr E
Benn, Mr Percy
Black, Miss
Blacklow, Mr and Mrs
Batchelor, Mr S L
Bond, Mr C H
Besant, Mrs A
Burn, Col A G
Buckle, Mr A S
Barrett, Major A
Bull, Mr W
Blackwell, Mr H
Clayton, Mr J H
Cameron, Rev J
Chalerava ti, Mr G R
Collett, Mr H
Cooke, Capt E F Hurle
Cadwick, Mr W
Carnegy, Mrs, and child
Chadwick, Mr W
Chalmers, Capt R C H
Chapman, Mr R H
Chuckerbutty, Mr A W G
Coates, Surg Col W
Coats, Lieut-Col G H B
Coats, Mrs
Collins, Mr and Mrs, two infants and child
Cooch Behar, H H The
Dongal, Mr K
D'aeth, R N, Lieut A C S
Dale, Mr A S
Fenuing, Lieut W M
Forbes, Mr P W
Gebble, Mr F St J
Gray, Mr C
Grieve, Mr H S
Gothard, Rev G
Gough, Lieut G B
Green, Lieut G H G
Gurdon, Capt B M
Hudson, Mr J
Hayes, Capt E D L
Heyland, Mrs A
Impey, Miss and Master
Jameson, Dr
Knapp, Dr
Konajewski, Dr and friend
Keddall, Capt E R, Mrs and child
Lamour, Mr
Law C Brence, Mrs J
Livesay, Mr G H P
Lonergan, Mr A E
Lumsden, Surg Major and friend
Leslie, Mr D
Laville, Mr A R
Laville, Mrs L V
Laville, two Misses and five children and inft
Leslie, Mr and Mrs and two children
Llewhellin, Mr G S
Lindesay, Lieut G G
Monro, Mr A
Martindale, Mr A and child
Maclaren, Mr G
Macpherson, Mr D J
Macpherson, Mr D J
Macpherson, Mr D J
Merrick, Mr H W
Mawson, Mrs, child and inft
Maharaja and party
Mayhew, Mr
Mitchell, Mr D
Nixon, Capt
Nicholls, Capt
Newman, Mr W W
Oddy, Mr H J
Osborne, Mr and Mrs
Parker, Mr H
Pigott, Lieut D M Carleton
Ponsonby, Mr R
Rhodes, Mr F
Rhodes, Mrs and inft
Raper, Lieut R P
Russell, Mr A C
Sanyal, Mr
Saunderson, Mr R W
Scott, Mr P P
Stones, Mr and Mrs R
Stones, two Misses
Stockley, Major N M
Sharpe, Mr and Mrs T
Sharpe, Mr and Mrs A R
Smeade, Mr and Mrs F W
Shabrick, Mrs and two children
Thornett, Mr A J
Tyndall, Lieut H S
Talbot, Mr G W
Tyers, Mr H S
Taylor, Mr G H
Town, Mrs
Tyers, Mr H S
Vinall, Mr R
Weller, Capt G H
Wartabot, Surg Major and Mrs
White, Rev W W
Wardea, Dr C J H
Walker, Mr R
Walsh, Surg Maj Genl T
Walsh, Mrs
Wingate, Hon A
Woodall, Mr
Walker, Surg Col G

FOR MARSEILLES.

Atkinson, Maj E C
Badman, Mr
Clark, Mr
Coates, Miss
Dring, Mr W A
Davidson, Capt
Gharpuriah, Hari Gunpat and Roy
Gurdie, Mr and Mrs D A
Ismay, Mr
Moncrieff, Mr
Malcolm, Mr H B
Muir, Mr J
Micheltt, Mr G
Meiffre, Mr Achille
Neville, Miss
Pinder, Mr D A
Sullivan, Mr W S
Spencer, Mr G R
Stephens, Mrs
Wrench, Mr J M
Wilson, Col

CERTAIN details of the scheme under which school children have been given newspapers in substitution for other reading matter have been published. At a recent meeting of the Long Sutton (Lincolnshire) School Board an amusing incident occurred. Certain London dailies have been used for school reading, as a change from the ordinary school books, but the Board now took objection to this continuing, on the ground that the reading the newspapers afforded was too sensational for the youthful mind. Accordingly some weekly papers are to be given a trial. Another Lincolnshire Board (Holbeach) not long ago discontinued the "Daily Graphic" as a school newspaper, because the articles on Paris fashions and the paragraphs of sporting news were not considered suited to country scholars.

THE BLACK MAILING CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Clive Durant, Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta, A. Williams, Sorabjee Rustonjee Batliwalla, and Dhunjibhoy D. Dady were charged before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with attempted extortion preferred against them by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

Mr. D. D. Davur (instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen) conducted the prosecution. Dady was represented by Mr. Boughton, Cooverjee Mehta by Mr. Brown, Batliwalla by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, and Williams by Mr. Zena, instructed by Mr. K. H. Judge.

Yesterday's proceedings passed off without any of the hitches that characterised the previous hearings, owing chiefly to the salutary lesson received by the first accused on the previous day. Mr. Davur concluded his opening address and the complainant Mr. Jijibhoy was put into the witness-box. In the course of his examination the witness gave some particulars about the defalcations committed by the late mehta of the Oriental Mills and the occurrences that followed that event. He then gave his account of the visits which Clive Durant paid him and the attempts made to extort money from him on threat of being prosecuted. Witness was cross-examined by Durant at some length, and the process was not concluded when the case was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Mr. Davur continuing his address said that he had stated yesterday very nearly all that he had to say in connection with the case, and he would now inform the court what evidence he proposed to call in support of his case. But before he did that it was but right that he should explain to the Court circumstances connected with the paper which he produced at the first hearing. His worship would remember that when he produced the paper he stated to the Court that it contained an opinion expressed by the first prisoner with reference to the case against Mr. Jeejeebhoy, and that was the paper which Durant said on the previous day had been withdrawn by the prosecution and which they were asked to produce forthwith. When he submitted a paper or document in Court, it must be taken for granted that he would produce the same whenever it was necessary, and that whatever was at one time presented to the Court it was intended to be made use of at a convenient stage of the proceedings. He had not the slightest intention to keep back anything that was once produced or relied upon, and, he might here inform the court that he intended in course of the hearing to make use of that document and to put it in, and to explain to the Court in the fullest possible manner the circumstances under which they got hold of the document. Besides that document, there were certain other papers and documents, which had been handed over to Mr. Owen, and in view of the statement made by the first prisoner yesterday that he was hampered by the absence of certain papers which he said belonged to him and which he wished to use for the purpose of his defence.

THE DOCUMENTS.

He (Mr. Davur) proposed that all the documents the prosecution has in its possession and which were tied up in a bundle, be left in the Court, so that it might be entirely in the discretion of his worship to allow the prisoner to have the inspection and use of those documents. It was unnecessary to explain how they came in possession of these documents, but as it was at no time pleasant to sit and hear that they belonged to a gang of thieves and had been privy to and abetting the offence of theft and had been receiving stolen properties, the learned counsel might as well mention that those papers, like the four other documents, were handed over to Mr. Owen by Nanaboy. Those papers were brought by the witness Nanabhoy to Mr. Owen's office shortly after the information was filed by the prosecution against the accused. He brought the papers to Mr. Owen's Office, and made a statement in connection with them, giving Mr. Owen an assurance that he was Durant's personal and intimate friend, and that he was the lawful custodian of all the papers. He further said that if any of the papers that were in the bundle would be of any use to the prosecution they were at liberty to makeuse of them. The prosecution believed that statement at the time and they still believed it, and the learned counsel had no doubt that Nanabhoy, when he came into the witness-box, would explain the reasons which were very interesting indeed, as to why Durant did not keep his papers in his own possession, but gave them to Nanabhoy to keep. If, the learned Counsel said, he were to state the reasons which were given to them by Nanabhoy it might be said that he was saying that for the purpose of prejudicing the prisoners, and he would, therefore refrain from stating the reasons which Nanabhoy gave for his being the Custodian of Durant's papers. When Nanabhoy would be examined as a witness he would give those reasons to the court, and it would be then for his Worship to Judge whether they were proper or not. It was absolutely necessary in the interest of the people, who had been malevolently charged with the Commission of all sorts of offences and statements against whom were given the widest possible publicity; that the several documents were in the Custody of the prosecution those documents being handed over to them by Durant's friend, who, according to his own statement was also to be a sharer in the spoils to the extent of one anna, and who when an agreement was made was left out in the cold, being told by the parties concerned that he was to receive his share out of the proceeds of one of them. Nanabhoy began to [illegible] the party to whom he was referred, and as [illegible] bhoy) thought that he was to be tricked [illegible] share in the spoils he came over and [illegible] statement which was signed by him and [illegible] the bundle of papers which he subsequently [illegible] Nanabhoy would prove in whose handwriting [illegible] documents were. The prosecution had no time [illegible] an inventory or a list of those papers, [illegible] learned counsel proposed to hand over to the [illegible]

The magistrate thought that the better [illegible] would be to have an inventory made of [illegible] ments before they were handed over to the court.

Durant here wished to make a statement.

The Magistrate: I won't allow you to interrupt.

Durant: I wish to make an application.

The Magistrate: Not now. Sit down.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Davur continuing said that he had made without any reserve of any kind whatever statements of all the circumstances under which the case had arisen, and as to the reasons and motives which necessitated the prosecution. He next proposed to briefly state the evidence which he proposed to call in support of the prosecution. He proposed in the first instance to place his client, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit, in the witness-box, who would tell the court how Durant got himself introduced to him. Mr. Petit did not join the management of the mill until the year 1882. It might as well be mentioned how that it was quite possible, though it would be thoroughly irrelevant, for the purposes of the case, that with a view to throw dirt or create a prejudice, that an attempt might be made to put questions to Mr. Jeejeebhoy as to what was called as the mismanagement of the mill by some of the accused who had been agitating against it. With reference to that it might be said that the only mismanagement suggested against him was that he was negligent in not having taken care of the monies belonging to the company, a mehta of that company having committed defalcations to the extent of some four lakhs. It was a matter which had been discussed by the shareholders, both at the Company's meetings and at private meetings, who were met in a spirit of great generosity, the company having not lost a single farthing owing to the defalcations on the part of the Mehta. Whether the Agents of the company were or were not liable for the loss, Mr. Jeejeebhoy came forward and assured the shareholders that they would not lose a single farthing on account of the defalcations. He (Mr. Davur) did not wish to shut out any evidence that the other side might wish to call, but he might mention that in a case of extortion it would be perfectly irrelevant to go into the question of the mismanagement of the mill, or to put it higher still even if a person was guilty of mismanagement, default, negligence, or for the matter of that something that might amount to criminality, still he was entitled to the protection of the law. No man had a right to extort money on the pretence that a certain concern was mismanaged, nor had he any right to hold out any threat on that account for the purpose of making money by it. They were not afraid of going into the matter, which was, however, utterly irrelevant to the charge to be enquired into by the court. The next group of witnesses that he intended to call were three, two of whom were clerks and the third, the secretary of the Mill, who would speak to the visits of Williams. A man called Framroze would speak to the aims and intention's of the accused Batliwalla with reference to certain statements and conversations he had with him. That witness would connect the five accused who were to share the spoils among themselves. The next witness would be Dorabjee Patel, who had been attacked by the accused both in court and elsewhere, and was called an ex-convict. The witness was about twenty-two years ago when he was a student, convicted of offering a bribe to somebody in charge of the examination papers, for which he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He was, however, a man of unbroken good record since that time and was a managing clerk in one of the most respectable Parsee firm of solicitors, and there was nothing else likely to be or ventured to be suggested against him. It might not possibly be necessary to call him, but he (Mr. Davur) proposed to call him, as a witness, particularly as allegations were made against him, to state, under what circumstances the first prisoner went to him and what statement he made to him and what assistance he required of him. Dorabjee would be able to establish a vital link in the chain of evidence which would go round at least some of the accused. He then proposed to call the manager of the Examiner Press, who would be able to tell that the accused Dady paid Rs. 100 for printing 150 copies of the longer information. It would be interesting to hear from the witness why Dady when the time came put his tail between his legs and did not file the information in court. But he got the assistance of other people, who were more courageous than himself, and who filed the shorter information for which the first prisoner paid Rs. 30 for printing off 50 copies. He also proposed to call another witness named, Faradoon Bomanjee, who would depose to certain conversation's he had with, Batliwalla in connection with the five accused. It would be necessary to call Mr. Carrol of Messrs William Watson and Co. with reference to the cashing of certain cheques in order to establish connection between certain of the accused. The prosecution might have to call, if necessary, other witnesses. He then proposed to examine Mr. Jeejeebhoy, the complainant.

EVIDENCE OF THE COMPLAINANT.

Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, examined by Mr. Davur, said that he was the proprietor of J. N. Petit and Company, which firm was agents of the Oriental S. and W. Company. He was also a chairman of the board of directors of that Company. He joined in the firm as a partner in 1882. Previous to that year he was in no way connected with the mill, except as a shareholder. There was a Mehta in the service of the Company by the name of Chhaganlal who was employed long before the witness joined the company. The Mehta died in August, 1893. After his death witness discovered defalcations to the extent of Rs. 4,25,000. He immediately filed a suit against the Mehta's widow in the name of the Company. He had recovered [illegible] recovering moneys in that suit. He had [illegible] suits in regard to the same matter [illegible] persons. Those suits were pending. [illegible] the shareholders of the defalcations [illegible] discovered. Some of the shareholders [illegible] annoyed at the discovery. Cooverji Mehta [illegible] accused, who was a shareholder, [illegible] tility in the matter. He wrote [illegible] articles and through his [illegible] pondence Cooverji attended the meeting of the shareholders that was called after the defalcations had been discovered and made certain remarks against the management, some of which were relevant and others irrelevant. He also called private meetings of the shareholders. He had asked for inspection of account books and other books relating to the company. He gave the inspection. Eventually the witness agreed to make good the balance that remained after making recoveries from the Mehta's properties out of his commission. The shareholders were satisfied with his offer. This was a post card issued by the chairman of the private meetings.

Mr. Davur wanted to put in the card, but Mr. Brown having objected, it was only marked for identification.

Witness continuing said that in the year 1890 Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit and Mr. Framji D. Petit were the agents of the company, the former died in 1891 and the latter in 1895. Witness was aware of the proceedings taken by Mr. Merwanji Alpaiwalla in 1890 against them. They were taken in connection with a mistake in the balance sheet, and they ended after the balance sheet had been amended. Of the five accused only one Cooverji Mehta was a shareholder of the company. The other four were not connected with it in any way. He knew the second accused Dhanjibhoy by reputation and sight. Witness read the evening paper. He saw in its issue of 9th April a paragraph, which was a report of a certain application. It was the first intimation to witness that some body was moving against him. Nothing happened between the 9th and 26th of April. On the 26th of April the first accused called on him at his office in Meadow's street. He brought to him a letter of introduction from his grandfather Sir Dinshaw Petit.

The letter was produced, put in, and translated by the Interpreter. It was stated in that letter that Durant had been to Sir Dinshaw and had told him that Dhanjibhoy Dadyseth had got somepapers relating to a criminal charge in connection with the Oriental Mills.

THE INTERVIEW WITH DURANT.

Before the accused came there the witness had received a communication from Sir Dinshaw's house by telephone. When Durant came in, he gave witness the letter and began to say that he knew one Bottlewalla, who was a broker, and had his office in Bank Street. Bottlewalla used to do some work for him and he had often to go to his office and he had been there recently. He was shown on information, which, Bottlewalla told him, was in connection with a charge which Dady and Cooverji were going to bring against him (witness). Bottlewalla was also working with them and he (Durant) was asked to assist them, and they had given the information to him for correction. But Durant said he was under obligation to Sir Dinshaw and his (witness,) late father, and he therefore thought it advisable to inform Sir Dinshaw of it. He had therefore been to Sir Dinshaw and was told that he (Sir Dinshaw) had nothing to do with the company and therefore had come to see him. He further said that they had taken the opinion of the Advocate General and of Mr. Inverarity, and both of them had advised them that there was a very strong criminal case against him (the witness). He (Durant) was also well versed in law, and that he had on different occasions got reversed decisions of twelve different Magistrates. He then read certain sections from the Indian Penal Code, which he had with him. One of the sections related to an offence for which an accused was liable to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He then said he knew that the directors were all gentlemen and therefore would not wilfully commit a crime, for which they would have to go seven years to jail, but that he was sure the crime was committed unwittingly and if the case was proceeded with they would be liable to punishment. He said he had lost his wife and was in pecuniary difficulties, and that if witness should assist him by giving him a

A SUBSTANTIAL SUM OF MONEY

he would undertake that the whole thing was dropped. Witness said he would not give him any money. Durant then offere to go over the information with him, which he had with him in a bundle of papers. The information was a printed document in proof-sheets. Witness said that he was very busy and he had no time to do that with him. He said he would come and see witness on the next day. Witness said he might. He then left. This interview worried him (witness) much. It was about four o'clock when Durant left. Witness communicated the fact of the interview to his solicitors and obtained their advise. They advised witness not to have anything to do with the accused. Next day (April 27) witness was at the offices of Sir Dinshaw Petit where he saw Durant, Mr Jehangir Davur was then present. Durant asked what the witness had decided about what he told the previous day. Witness replied that he had consulted his solicitors, and was advised not to allow Durant to interfere in the matter. He then said that he had called on the witness because he was under the obligation of Sir Dinshaw and witness' father; and he had expected that the solicitors would give him such an advise. Witness said that he would abide by the advise given him by his solicitors. Durant then said, "Mind you, Jijibhai, you will repent, you will repent" The conversation was in a low tone of voice; and his secretary told him that he had heard a little of it. That was the last time he saw Clive Durant. Shortly after that he heard certain information from various people, with whom he had occasion to converse. On April 30 he was at his bungalow, when a slip of paper, with the name on it of A. Williams, was handed over to him. He declined to see the man, saying, that he was too busy to do so. Witness thought that the man must be one of those American book-sellers who bother him to buy books. That evening there was an evening party at his uncle's in honour of a wedding. There he met his secretary, Mr. Jehangir Davur, who gave him certain information with reference to a visit he had received from A. Williams. Witness told him of his experience in the morning at his bungalow. Subsequently on the 5th of May he received a letter from the first accused. (The letter was put in.) Witness instructed his solicitors to send a reply. (A copy of the reply was also put in.) On the 10th of May he received another letter from the first accused. (Letter was put in.) It was accompanied by another letter addressed to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen and forwarded through Mr. Jeejeebhai. While correspondence was going on with Clive Durant he was in constant communication with his solicitors to see whether he could bring an action against Clive Durant for extortion, and in furtherance of that intention he had a consultation with his counsel on May 12. He remembered the 19th of May. He was in his office on that day when Nanabhai Cawasji was brought to his room by Mr. Jehangir Davur. There was nobody with them in his room. He did not know Nanabhai before. He never dreamt that such a man would be ushered into his presence. Nanabhai told witness that he had certain documents which connected all the accused together. Nanabhai offered him the documents and certain information, and he instructed Mr. Jehangir Davur to take him to Mr. Owen's office, where he followed them. There Nanabhai made a statement, which Mr. Owen took down. He also handed over a note book which and certain papers to his solicitors. The statement was read over to Nanabhai, who signed it in the presence of the witness. He knew Dorabji Patell, a managing clerk to Mr. J. C. Cama; solicitor, who is a solicitor for the Petit Orphanage. Patell occasionally saw him on business in connection with the orphanage. After reading the documents handed over by Nanabhai, he was instructed to and he did

FILE A COMPLAINAT

so on the 20th of May. He did not know Williams previously. He did not know even Battliwalla previously. Previous to his interview with Clive Durant, in April last he did not know him. On the 9th of April there was a paragraph in the evening paper, which he had read; and that was the first intimation he received of any proceedings against him. On the 20th of May he came to the police court for the first time in his life.

Mr. Davur: And before that did you know the Chief Magistrate personally or by sight?

Witness: No.

Durant here made an application to the court to defer the cross-examination of the complainant until all other witnesses for the prosecution had been examined.

The magistrate declined to grant the application, stating that no valid reasons were given why the usual procedure of the court should not be followed.

Durant then asked the magistrate to allow him to defer the cross-examination of witnesses on certain crucial points. If the court wished it he was prepared to submit those crucial points in a sealed packet.

The magistrate said that Durant had power under the Code to further cross-examine witnesses if any charge was framed against him.

Durant said that what he desired was to reserve cross-examination on certain crucial points.

The magistrate said that it could not be done. It would be very difficult for him to say whether the cross-examination on certain crucial points was different from general cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Durant, witness said that the statement made by Nanabhai, produced in the court, was in the hand-writing of Mr. Owen. The signature on the document was similar to that on another document marked Y 1 Mr Jinna renewed his application for bail on behalf of Williaus, but it was not granted.

Durant asked the magistrate if he had taken a note of his application for bail made on the previous day which was not heard.

The magistrate said that he had already taken a note to that effect.

Durant: I do not renew my application for bail to-day, because it is hopeless in view of the attitude taken up by you against me.

The case was then adjourned till Tuesday next 2-30 p.m.

DURANT'S APPLICATION TO MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.

Clive Durants application to Mr. Justice Strachey for bail has been answered as follows:—

High Court, June 1st, 1898.

To Mr. Clive Durant.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Strachey to return your petition which was addressed to him personally and sent to his private residence and to inform you that petitions invoking the aid of the High Court must be made to the Court and not to any individual judge.—Im, Sir, Your most obedient,

E. H. De Britto

Senior Judge's Clerk and to the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey,

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are the copies of the four documents referred to by Mr. Davur in his opening speech as implicating the accused;—

S. R. Bottlewalla & Co. Estate and Money Brokers, House and general commission agents, No.

Bombay, 18th May 1898.

To C. Durant Esquire, Dear Sir,—We hereby authorise you to settle our claim against the Directors and Agents of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the sum of rupees fifty thousand (Rs. 50,000), and we authorise you to drop the proceedings in the Police court against them on receipt of the money, and we further authorise you to retain one fourth of the amount as your own remuneration in the matter as agreed upon—your's faithfully.

(On the original of this, by endorsement, is an exact copy of the above,)

[Private and confidential.]

Dear Mr. Dady,—I expected Mr. Mehta this morning, but he has not called. All is going well as can be expected and I am expecting a reply.

I have just received the enclosed letter from Muncherjee. He is a horrid dun and leaves me no place of my mind and asks every one who calls to see me if they will be security for me. I am afraid he will act like this to some one. I expect to call, and that it will play the mischief with me.

Please write on the other side of this paper.

To Messrs. Rustomji Muncherjee & Co.

I will guarantee payment of Rupees (Rs. 20) to you by Mr. Durant within one week from date, and sign it.

You can deduct from money that will be coming to me. Please return this letter also, as I intend to shew it to Muncherjee to shame him. I can manage the rest. No good asking S. or M. of your object to give this guarantee; dont send a verbal message as I don't want bearer to know the contents, but write to me and I will try elsewhere.

(Sd.) C. Durant.

Dear Mr. Durant,—I am sorry Mr. Muncherjee bothers you, so as I know you have paid him when you receive your money, and I am sure you will do so,—Your's truly,

(Sd.) D. D. Dady.

(Copied from Durant's note-book,)

For your satisfaction we now put down in writing the terms of the new agreement upon which we are to act with reference to the proceedings against the Directors of the O. S. and W. Co. You are to carry on the proceedings, criminal and civil, and in return we undertake to pay you, in addition to the sum of Rs.—we have already paid Rs.—and we further agree that we will not enter into a compromise with the other side without your consent, and we will pay you one-fourth of such sum as we may receive if the other side compromise the proceedings.

(Copy,)

Kharas Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

To C. Durant, Esq., Byculla.

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I shall have no objection to your acting in the way you suggest, and I will let you have the copies you require as soon as they can be printed,—Your's faithfully,

(Sd.) Cooverjee Merwanjee.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The adjoined weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. There were also present Messrs. F. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, R. H. Vincent, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormasji, Nanabhoy V. Katrak and Ismail Jan Mahomed.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

The Committee further considered the following correspondence regarding the preparation in Bombay of Professor Lustig's curative serum of plague:

Bombay, 25th May 1898.

To The Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward copy of a report from Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy on the results obtained in the Arthur Road Hospital from the use of Professor Lustig's curative serum. The figures show that the mortality in the cases treated with Professor Lustig's serum is some 20 per cent. lower than the mortality in cases treated otherwise. 155 cases were treated with Professor Lustig's serum of whom 95 died, giving a mortality of 61·29 per cent against an average mortality of 82 per cent.; but amongst the 95 cases treated 25 patients were moribund, and if this number is deducted the mortality will be reduced to 53·84 per cent.

2. It is now necessary to decide whether the Corporation intend to continue the use of Professor Lustig's serum and to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Gallioti and Polverini. The supply of serum from Florence is, I am informed by Dr. Gallioti, nearly exhausted, and no more will be obtainable. So that if it is desired to continue the treatment, the serum will have to be prepared here. To do this a small laboratory will have to be set up and maintained. The initial expenses are set down by the Executive Health Officer at Rs. 4,000, purchase of 8 horses Rs. 800, contingencies Rs. 200. Total Rs. 5,000.

Chairs, tables and furniture can be obtained from the large Plague Committee stock we have in hand at Parel. Monthly expenditure may be estimated as follows:—Feed of 8 horses Rs. 250. Salary of compounder Rs. 30 Syces Rs. 20. Total Rs. 300.

There will be the further question of salaris to be paid to Drs. Gallioti and Polverini, and think it is clear that if they are retained here they must be suitably remunerated, Dr. Gallioti at Rs. 1,000 Dr. Polverini at 500 per mensem.

The Executive Health Officer advises that the expenditure should be provided for months and that a margin of 100 should be provided for contingencies. The monthly expenditure would be as above Rs. 1,00, or for 4 months Rs. 7,000 "plus" an initial expenditure of Rs. 5,000, in all Rs. 12,000. This is of course only a rough estimate, as it is impossible to gauge the matter accurately until the scheme is in working order.

Both the Executive Health Officer and Khan Bahadur Choksey have formed a very high opinion of the results of the treatment, and consider that the matter should not be let drop. While unwilling in any way to add to the expenditure of the Municipality at such a period, I cannot help feeling that important results may follow, in the case of another epidemic, from the continuance of this treatment, and I think the results obtained might be laid before the Government and their assistant in the matter asked. If the serum was regularly prepared here, it could be made available for other places stricken with the plague, and there can be little reasonable doubt that further outbreaks will occur in the ensuing cold weather from time to time in one place or another.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. Snow, Commissioner.

To the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following tabular statement showing the results of treatment by Professor Lustig's serum. The total number of cases treated up to date amount to 155, and of these 95 have died and 60 recovered, giving a mortality rate of 61·29 per cent. If 25 moribund cases be excluded from the above, the mortality rate would be 53·84 per cent.

(2) The mortality rate of "control" cases at the Parel and Maratha Hospitals was 93·33 per cent. as against 57·69 in those treated with the serum. The average mortality of all control cases was about 82·00 per cent., thus indicating a distinct improvement by over 20 per cent. in those treated with the serum and of nearly 30 per cent. if the moribund cases be eliminated.

(3) The serum from horse No. 1 is the weakest, and has given proportionately less favourable results. That from Nos. 2, 3 and 4 is stronger, and the results appear better. It will be possible, however, to bring up the strength of the serum in time so as to show still better results.

N. H. Choksy,

Extra Assistant Health Officer, Arthur Road Hospital.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Cuffe, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to carry out the suggestions made by the Commissioner in his letter.

FURTHER GRANT FOR PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner asking for a further grant of Rs. 3,50,000 in connection with plague charges. It was stated that up till the present time the corporation had sanctioned altogether Rs. 30,00,000, which would amount to Rs. 33,50,000 when the further grant of three and a half lakhs was sanctioned. It was expected that this additional grant would be sufficient to meet the plague expenses up to the month of September next.

Mr. Roughton wanted to know whether the government had paid their share of the plague expenses. He remarked that they should not sanction any further grant until the goverment paid that in.

The Commissioner replied that the governments share had not been paid.

Dr. Viegas inquired when the plague operations were to be transferred to the Municipality.

The Commissioner: Next Monday afternoon.

Is was then resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the further grant of three lakhs and a half from the surplus and loan balances and to bring the question as a matter of urgency before the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday next.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

COUNTERFEITING COIN OF THE REALM.

THE ACCUSED ENLARGED ON BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin placed before Mr. Sander-Slater, Chief Presiding Magistrate, Valjee Hari, Dossabhoy Rastamjee, Bhuramull Santial, Jeewa Ganga, Haridass Thakurwad, Nathu Bhowan, Lakha Vishram and Munalal Gopinath charging them with counterfeiting the Queen's coin, being in possession of instruments or materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coins and being in possession of coins knowing them to be counterfeit.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan appeared for the first accused, Mr. Hugh Sealy represented prisoners No. 2 and 7, Mr. Spencer defended No. 4, Mr. Daphtary of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, represented prisoner No. 6. Mr. Murzban M. Murzban appeared for prisoner No. 8; while the fifth prisoner was represented by Mr. Wadia of Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy.

Mr. Brewin at the outset said that he was directed by the Commissioner of Police to ask for a further remand. For some inexplicable reason they had not heard anything from Mr. Framjee Bhikhajee, who was sent to Delhi for the purpose of making the necessary enquiry into the matter. A telegram was despatched to him and a reply was received yesterday saying he was coming down to Bombay. As his department had made the enquiry into the matter Mr. Framjee's evidence was of great importance and therefore he was not in a position to go on with the case Mr. Brewin next asked for a short postponement and stated that he had no objection to the accused being enlarged on bail. Mr. Brewin suggested sureties for. Rs. 2,500 and recognisance for a similar amount from each of the accused.

Mr. Daphtary said that his client was too poor to furnish a surety in that amount.

His worship fixed the amount of surety for Rs. 2,000 each. Prisoner No. 2 who was charged on four charges was liberated on his furnishing surity for Rs. 8,000 and his personal recognisance for the liks amount. Prisoner No. 6 furnished a surity for Rs. 1,500 and his personal recognisance for a like amount and was also liberated. Other prisoners were also liberated on bail on their furnishing surities fer Rs. 2,000 each and their own personal recognisance each for a like amount and the case was remanded to the 10th instant.

It is not encouraging to read in the annual report of the Army Medical Department for 1896 that the total ratio of men found unfit, either on inspection or after the three months' enlistment, shows an increase on the previour year. With regard to this question, two alternatives present themselves: either the medical examination is more exacting than formerly, or else the average recruit is deteriorating in physical fitness. The commonest form of disability is a deficiency in the chest measurement, next to this is defective vision. It is a serious matter to reject over 2,000 recruits on account of defect of vision, which undoubtedly in many instances might be corrected by "wearing glasses." The British public have a peculiar prejudice against seeing a spectacled "Tommy Atkins," but the same error of refraction would be corrected in Germany; and if he is healthy in other respects, he would be as fit a man to serve his country as any of his more fortunate normal-eyed brethren. It cannot be asserted that the German soldier is rendered physically unfit by "wearing glasses."

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. [illegible] London, England.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

SOME OF THE DRESSES.

The second May Drawing Room, which was held on May 13 at Buckingham Palace by Princess Cristian of Schleswig-Holstein on behalf of the Queen, was not quite so brilliant afunction as that the previous Tuesday. Many very beautiful gowns, however, were to be seen in the Throne Room. The Duchess of Devonshire looked exceedingly well in a handsome gown of black satin duchesse, the petticoat arranged with graceful draperies crossing in front, and edged throughout with diamond embroideries. The bodice was embroidered with diamonds, and draped across the figure in a most becoming fashion. The small bettie of palest yellow satin was veiled with fine black tulled and lace, and had hidden by magnificent diamond ornaments, the short sleeves of tulle and lace being prettily finished with a narrow band of diamonds on the outer side of the arm. The Duchess of Devonshires train was of black satin, lined with pale yellow, and trimmed with fine black lace.

Julia Marchioness of Tweeddle appeared in a beautiful gown of black velvet, with embroideries of fine steel, a train of cream-coloured satin, lined with yellow, and trimmed with cream chiffon. A lovely dress of pale blue satin duchesse was worn by the Countess of Huntingdon. It was embroidered most artistically with silver and pearls on both bodice and skirt, the bodice being finished in front, by a large bow over a tucker of soft muslin while a fine tulle fichu was drawn round the shoulders, and fastened at the back with a diamond buckle the long ends falling to the hem of the skirt. With this gown the Countess of Huntingdon wore a train of brocade, lined with satin, and carried some long-stemmed gardenias, loosely tied with ribbon. Lady Huntingdon brought her two daughtes, Lady Rowena and Lady Noreen Hastings whose charming presentation toilettes were much admired completed as they were by dainty bouquets of white Banksia roses.

Viscountess Southwell wore a lovely train of pale blue silk over a white satin dress, embroidered with silver. Viscountess Downe's gown was of copper-coloured satin, trimmed with an exquisite embroidery in pale gold, steel, and jet, the petticoat being veiled with embroidered black net. Her train was of black satin, lined with copper-colour in a paler shade, and caught back with garlands of shaded wallflowers and draperies of jetted tulle. The Hon. Beryl Dawnay looked well in a complete toilette of azure blue satin, the corsage and petticoat being trimmed with tea-roses and foliage veiled with blue tulle, while the pale blue satin train was lined with tea-rose yellow. The Hon. Norah Dawnay had a train of ivory-white satin, ornamented with shaded pink roses and bows of blue ribbon, and a gown of pale blue satin, embroidered with silver. The Dowager Viscountess Southwell's dress of black satin duchesse trimmed with steel and lace was worn with a train of black moire brocade lined with black silk.

Lady Rayleigh made her appearance in a very striking gown of silver grey duchesse satin draped with Chiffon, the satin being beautified with an embroidery of violets and leaves in their natural colouring, interspersed with true lover's knots in white and silver. The train of black velvet came from the shoulders. Very smart, too, was the dress worn by Lady Evelyn Mason, with its train of black tulle, embroidered with jet and lined with "crepe de Chine," ruched with tulle. This train formed an effective contrast to the gown itself, which was of pale pink silk, cowered with pink chiffon, ornamented with paillettes, and trimmed with beautiful old lace. Lady George Gordon Lennox, in a grey gown, with a train of ruby velvet, carried a bouquet of pink carnations and orchids. A lovely Empire gown of white satin, with embroideries in diamonds and silver, was worn by Lady Angela Forbes, the embroideries forming a deep border round the hem, and taking the shape afterwards of single Empire wreaths in silver and diamonds scattered over the skirt. The bodice was trimmed with pink roses and tulle, while the train was of rose-pink "crepe de Chine" lined with white satin.

Lady Jane Lindsay's train was of grey satin, with a wondrful Oriental embroidery, in various subdued colourings, worn with a dress of pale pink, gold and grey brocade, draped with beautiful lace. Her daughter, Miss Rose Lindsay, had a vsry dainty dress of white stain, veiled with white snowflake tulle, and trimmed with pink roses and frills of the tulle, edged with very narrow white ribbon, closely gathered. Her train was of pink silk, draped with chiffon and trimmed with white ribbon bows. Lady Griselt Baillie-Hamilton wore a gown of ivory-white satin duchesse ornamented with a beautiful Indian embroidery in white and gold thread, and draped with a flounce of "point d' Alencon" lace, the bodice being arranged with wide trills of the same lace over kilted chiffon, and clusters of nasturtiums. The train was of yellow and white brocaded stain, lined with white. Lady Cecily Baillie-Hamilton's dress was of black and white striped moire, trimmed with lace, and worn with a lovely train of brilliant rose pink brocade, the design representing ears of wheat tied with ribbon bows.

Lady Blois had a very beautiful train of white and silver brocade, in a rose design, a petticoat of cloth of silver veiled with white mousseline de soie, and trimmed with an applique of blonde lace, and a swathed bodice of cloth of silver arranged to correspond. The Hon. Mrs. Robert Foster's dress was of mauve and white brocade, the bodice trimmed with deep petunia velvet, and an embroidery of steel and pearls, while the black velvet train was lined with pale mauve satin. The Hon. Mrs. Lambton wore a train of black peau de soie and a gown of the same silk, veiled with net and ornamented with embroideries in fine jet and black ostrich feathers, while Miss Lambton had a charming toilette of ivory-white satin, trimmed with clusters of large white roses faintly tinged with pink, and finished with a picturesque fichu of white mousseline de soie. The Hon. Winifred Skeffington's white satin gown was trimmed with chiffon and trails of convolvulus, her train of white brocade being arranged in similar fashion.

Mrs. Asquith's dress of white satin trimmed with frills of silk muslin and very lovely lace looked particularly effective with its train of rosepink glace silk, draped from both shoulders. Mrs. Charles Wilson wore a beautiful gown of pale blue and white brocade in a large floral design, with draperies of the brocade crossing the skirt in front and cut out in small curves edged with lace. The under-skirt was draped with chiffon flounces and trimmed with ruches of chiffon, while the bodice was most becomingly arranged with draperies of Brussels lace and clusters of pansies. Mrs. Charles Wilson's train was of pansy violet-velvet lined with pale blue satin a trimmed with pansies, while her bouquet consisted simply of a hanpful of long stemmed pink roses. Miss Enid and Miss Joan Wilson were dressed exactly alike, Miss Joah being of course, regarded with peculiar interest as future Duchess of Manchester. Their gowns were very simple and girlish, being made of white satin, draped with white tulle, the bodices daintily trimmed with long strings of pearls. Their trains of white glace velvet were edged throughout their length with a bordering of green leaves, lined with white satin, and made in the new "Duchess" shape slung from the shoulders. They carried, too, loose clusters of white Madonna lilies. Mrs. Willie Lawson's dress of white satin was trimmed most effectively with fine gold lace, the bodice being draped with a scarf of white mousseline de soie, embroidered with gold. The train was of yellow and white brocade, in a striped design, edged with a ruche of white mousseline de soie and yellow gauze ribbon, and put on from the shoulders, with long white ostrich feathers. Lady Young had a wonderful picturesque gown of Alencon lace over silver gauze, draped very artistically, and worn with a train of green brocade, in a poppy design, lined with a paler shade of green. Mrs. Charles Hohler wore a white satin dress, the bodice of which wai completed by a bolero in pearls and silver, over palest green tulle and chiffon, The skirt was flounced from the side, and covered with real Brussels lace, while the train of rose-pink mirror velvet was trimmed with chiffon and La France roses, and furthes made beautiful by a veil of Brussels lace, arranged like a hood, at the top of the train. Miss Goldsmid had a dainty dress of white point desprit net over satin, the skirt and bodice frilled with net, edged with baby ribbon and pleated chiffon. The trimming was completed with bunches of tiny white roses, tinged with pink, while the train was of pink and white striped satin trimmed with chiffon and roses. Miss Wood, the daughter of Sir Evelyn Wood, had a very pretty gown of cream satin, veiled with lace and chiffon, and a pink satin train, trimmed with white fuchesias and pink carnations.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 1.

Verner, Capt, Punjab, 1st Norfolk Regt, on exchange, from Allahabad

Marriott, Capt, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, from Simla

June 2.

Davidson, Col, Punjab, I S C, on leave, from Chitral

Cadell, Major, Punjab, 38th Dogras, on furlough, from Nowshera

Woodall, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad

Lumsden, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, from Bushire

Edwards, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Belgaum

June 3.

Heyland, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona

Chalmers, Capt, Bengal, 5th H C, on furlough, from Bolaram

Wortalut, Surgn Major, Ms, 4th Lancers H C, on leave, from Hingoli

DEPARTURES.—May 30.

Harris, Vety Lt, Bengal, A V D, on medical certificate, from Jhansi

Kellie, Major, Bengal, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore

Axe, Vety Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Mhow

May 31.

McDonald, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on plague duty, to Karachi

June 1.

Knaggs, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Aden

The "Neue Freie Presse" has given particulars of the intended naval establishment, to which the Ministers of both Austria and Hungary are said to have agreed. There are to be fifteen armoured vessels ranging between 6,000 and 9,000 tons, seven cruisers between 4,000 and 7,000 tons, seven third-class cruisers between 1,500 and 2,000 tons, fifteen torpedo gunboats, and ninety various torpedo craft, all the new vessels being built in Austrian yards, and receiving their armament, except the heavy guns, from Austrian works. The new ships demanded are five armourclads, five cruisers, eight torpedogunboats, and sixty other torpedo-boats, involving an extraordinary credit of 55,000,000 florins. Ten years was the intended period to be covered by this expenditure, but, at the advice of the Austrian and Hungarian Finance Ministere, this period has been extended. The armoured cruisers of the new programme are to be of the class of the "D" now is hand—6,100 tons, 8,600 horse-power, twenty knots speed, and a large armament for the size. The scheme also contemplates adding three monitors and six patrol vessels to the Danube flotilla.

The increase in the cost of the different articles of a soldier's kit, which has so curiously accompanied his late increase of pay, may, of course, be merely an example of the long arm of coincidence. On the other hand, it may also be one of design. The outburst of generosity which at last fulfilled the ancient promise of "free rations" to recruits, seems to have re-acted upon the economic instincts of the War Office. Under the "revised scale of charges for clothing and necessaries," the sale price of many items has risen considerably. Even at a clear shilling, the soldier's remuneration is not princely, and the drain upon it occasioned by an increase of about fourteen per cent. in the cost of his harmless, necessary pantaloons is a serious matter.

QUARANTINE.

By Captain W. G. Romerie, Sanitary Inspector, Port of London.

Quarantine! To what numberless thoughts this word gives rise, what a cloud of tragedy has environed it since its first inception as the "guardien du pays." How its memories awaken all the horrors of disease and pestilence, and, to the initiated, its cruel barbarities and anomiles. Unfortunately, although medical science has exposed its absurdities, this measure of the middle ages is still enforced in some of the "soi-disant" civilised countries, and even in some of our own Colonies. Reviewing the various pestilences which have visited Europe, dating from the plagues of 1345—50 and 1665, and to subsequent visitations, it would appear that disease has not been arrested in its course by any system of quarantine. It is true that since the year 1665, the visitations, in each case, have been less severe in their ravages; still the amelioration was more likely due to the spread of civilisation in all its phases than to any other cause.

Quarantine from time immemorial has been a one-sided measure, and has pressed most heavily on the great shipping industries of the maritime world, and proved the grestest hindrance ever known to commerce. Moreover, quarantine in its broadest sense, was never intended to be inhuman in its principles, but since its introduction the stigma of inhumanity has followed it through all its phases. To us in this country, where quarantine is a thing of the past, we can look down with no small measure of pride, and point out benefits to other nations. In taking the initiative, in banishing a measure which has done so much injury, we have been driven to relax the port regulations by force of circumstances. The great sanitary reform brought about by the Public Health Acts has instituted a state of security which is no idle dream, and the Infections Disease Notification Act imposes a certain obligation on the community to enforce its enactments. Of late years the tendency has all been towards the modification, and eventually the total abolition, of quarantine.

By a succession of international conferences, held particularly in reference to cholera, Europe has been gradually brought to follow the lead of England and Germany. The success of this country in defending itself from cholera in 1893, together with the reliance of the German Government on similar enlightened principles, produced a strong impression on the instructed intelligence of other lands, and the Venice Conference on Plague, held last spring, sounded the death knell of quarantine in Europe. Practically speaking, since 1872 quarantine has been a dead letter so far as Great Britain is concerned, and by the introduction of a short Act of Parliament entitled the Public Health Act, 1893 the old and effete Quarantine Act of 1825, and subsequent Acts modifying or extenting its stacutes, were swept away. Every vessel arriving from a foreign port by day is required to hoist her colours, and every vessel arriving after dark is required to exhibit a white light over the bows on reaching the boarding station. Article 25 provides that "the master of every ship infected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague, shall when within three miles of the coast of any part of England or Wales cause to be hoisted at the masthead, or where best seen, a large flag of yellow and black borne quarterly, and shall keep the same displayed during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, and no persons other than an officer of Customs (or a person acting in the execution of this order) shall leave such ship until after such visit of the officer of Customs as mentioned in Art. 2, or until after the visit of the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Art. 8. The officer is also empowered to detain an infected vessel and order the master forthwith to moor or anchor the vessel as he so directs." Art. 3, "Whilst the ship shall be so detained no person (other than an officer of the Customs or a person acting in the execution of this order) shall leave the same." Art 5, "Such detentions by the officer of Customs shall cease as soon as the ship shall have been duly visited and examined by the Medical Officer of Health; or, if the ship shall upon such examination be found to be infected, as soon as the same shall be moored or anchored." Under this order the sick are to be landed, and the vessed disinfected, to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer of Health, who is also empowered to detain the vessel untill his been carried out. Art15 states, "No person on board such a ship as is mentioned in Art. 12, who has not been certified as required by that article, shall be permitted to land, unless he satisfy the Medical Officer as to his name, intended place of destination, and intended address. The Public Health Act, 1893, also provides a penalty of £100 for any breach of this Act, and a continued one of £50 per day.

This, then is a brief summary of the regulations in force in this country. The medical and sanitary inspection, as carried out by the Port Sanitary Authorities generally, has proved of immense benefit to this country. Another great feature is that no restriction is placed on merchandise coming from infected places, and when we take into consideration the large amount of Indian imports that have come into this country since India was declared infected, it may be assumed that contagion or infection carried by cargo does not appear to exist. The modifications in the drastic quarantine regulations at Malta, so frequently issued in the past, very probably have been brought about by the influence of the Colonial Secretary. I must say, owing to these very stringent measures a considerable amount of trade has been diverted from this industrious little colony. It is a far cry from England to that of the less salubrious climate of Mauritius and its dependencies. At different times within the present century small-pox and cholera have committed great ravages in the larger islands, but a decided improvement has set in. Judging by the elaborate quarantine regnlations in force it would appear that there was a great deal of truth in the inference that the inhabitants of these islands believe that all visitations of epidemic diseases have been transmitted by vessels. Quarantine to these people has become almost a superstition.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

When a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from crux; a cross and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find a relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared to be incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary, and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a cruel pain at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and impressible, and I was, consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little my strength waned of necessity, and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty.

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered "excruciating pain" and was confined to my bed for "thirteen weeks." Remedies of every description were tried but to little purpose.

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it felt a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few week's further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailment, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are yet liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42, Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for eighteen weeks thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak, and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me excruciating pain, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness. I was worn almost to a skelton, and none thought I would recover.

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me, Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion or dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place "invited" influenza, and then remained to torment her.

It is best and easiest to "prevent" pain by using Mother Seigel's Syrup "immediately" when the slightest illness appears.

The "Daily Chronicle" prints the following as the views of Mr. Rhodes, expressed in conversation on the subject of an Anglo-American "entente":—"In my opinion nothing is so vital to the future of the British and American peoples as a cordial understanding now and a deeply-rooted conviction of mutual good-will. From this, if future events should render it necessary, a formal alliance may be born. It is obvious that if America crushes Spain from the outset, there will be an unthinking tendency in this country to sympathise with the little boy who has been thrashed by the big boy. But what we must not forget is the fact of the atrocities perpetrated by Spain in Cuba. America has done, in view of these, precisely what Great Britain would have done if they had occurred in an island close to her own coasts. In fact, we should probably not have been as patient as America has been. At any rate, the two peoples would meet the same circumstances with the same action. It is not for us to run after America with offers of alliance. Such a result must, of course, be a meeting half-way. But it seems to me perfectly obvious that in any division of world interests those of the British Empire and America will be found united. You can't get over the fact that the two peoples are of the same race, that the trite saying that 'blood is thicker than water' is a true saying. England and America need each other, and this need will grow rapidly in the future."

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a [illegible] refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely [illegible] to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. [illegible] of all Chemists, [illegible] Street, &c.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Although Queen Wilhelmina is not to be installed until September, Amsterdam is already beginning to get excited, and a serious problem is arising as to the bestowal of the guest and visitors. The commercial capital of Holland possesses few first-class hotels, and probably a great many people will have to establish themselves at the Hague, Leiden, and Haarlem, which are all within easy reach of Amsterdam. The occasion will unquestionably be one of great and unusual interest. The young Queen of course became actual monarch when her father died; but she will not take up her regal functions until she attains her legal majority of eighteen years on the last day of August. The ceremony, for which all the accommodation in Amsterdam is already taken up, is not a coronation, since the Dutch Church knows nothing of Bishops, but an installation at the hands of Parliament—a ceremoney, in fact, not altogether dissimilar from that with which the democratic Kings of the Belgians are installed.

Mary H. Krout, a well-known American journalist, is about to publish a book called "Havaii and Revolution." As this lady was special newspaper correspondent during the 1893 crisis in the Sandwich Islands, the book promises to be interesting containing, as it does, her personal experiences of that time, as well as subsequent events.

Miss Lund read a most erudite paper on "Chinese Mythology" at the last meeting of the Manchester Ladies' Literary Society. She stated that as early as 5000 B.C. the Chinese taught that one Supreme Being controlled the universe; but when, subsequently the Emperors arrogated the worship of this Being to themselves, the people began to worship their forefathers.

Mrs. Levitine, a Jewess, is the first women to obtain the diploma of pharmacist in Russia. Having passed the examination at Moscow University Mrs. Levitine can now practise in any part of the Empire. This lady had to conquer numerous difficulties, and it was only after waiting two years, during which her petition went the round of the departments, that she succeeded in obtaining permission to take out her diploma.

The Countess of Meath's association, called the Meath Work house Attendant's Association is proving a success. The purpose of the association is to introduce trained attendants into union wards, where there are old or infirm people, children epileptics, and imbeciles. The training is given in hospitals, infirmaries, &c., approved by the committee. Thirty probationers are already in Poor Law appointments, and guardiance have sent in more applications than the association has been able to supply. The Countess of Meath has hitherto paid the expenses of the probationers herself.

The briedegroom who wishes to give his bridesmaids (if one may call them "his") something less "banale" than the orthodox brooch or bracelet, can turn his attention to parasols. At a recent Paris wedding each "demoiselle d'honneur had been provided by the happy man with a white lace parasol, on the gold handle of which was encrusted, in tiny diamonds and turquoises, the owner's initials and the date of the wedding.

The Chinese girl, Dr. Huking Engadko, lately graduated from Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, is practising her profession at Foochow; and is, creating quite a sensation amongst her countrymen and women. She has performed some notable cures of eye trouble amongst the nobility of China, and in consequence of this they worship her as a god, and reverently call her the "Miracle Lady." If she did not happen to be one of their own people, these heathen Chinese would look upon her as anything but a god. They do not at all appreciate the European lady doctors and missionaries working in their country for their benefit.

Everyone—no matter what his or her personal inclinations in connection with the American-Spanish war may be—will deeply sympathise with the Queen Regent of Spain in her present position. However patriotic she may be, however much she may labour for the cause of Spain, she labours under the disadvantage of being a foreigner. This being a foreigner is a great disadvantage for the Queen in a country such as Spain is. For instance, the ex-Queen Isabella who brought such ruin to her country, was ever popular with the Spaniards. "She is one of us," the people used to say, and that "one of us" atoned for many faults.

The Queen-Regent of Spain has to the most extraordinary degree the royal endowments of tact and good sense. Many of the grandees of Spain are of far older birth and family than the Arch-Duchess Christina of Austria, who was 21 years of age at the time of her marriage, was the only daughter of the late Arch-Duke Carl Ferdinand of Austria, by his marriage with the widowed Arch-Duchess Elizabeth of Austria-Este-Modena, and was born at Gross-Seelowitz on July 21, 1858. Her Majesty has three brothers and also two half-sisters, the daughters of her mother by her first marriage. These sisters are of especial interest to the English people, as they are the nearest descendants of the Stuart kings of England; and the elder, who is married to Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the heir to that kingdom, is styled by her Jacobite adherents Queen Mary III. of England. The younger sister married the late Prince John de Bourbon of Spain, and is the mother of Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, the Carlist pretender to the throne of Spain. It was on account of the relationship of the Arch-Duchess Christina to Don Carlos that her marriage with King Alphonso XII. was arranged, as it was hoped that by this means a friendship might be established between the King and the Duke of Madrid, and that the Carlist intrigues which have troubled Spain for more than half a century might cease—a hope, however, which has not been realised.

The young Arch-Duchess had by no means an easy life before her when she accepted the hand of King Alphonso, a man whose heart was in the grave of his first wife, and whose health was already showing signs of the illness which ended his life at so early a date. By far the hardest part of the task lay before her then—to reconcile the various Spanish parties, to make for liberalism without alienating the reactionary party of the monarchy, and to take her place as a Queen without offending the pride of her haughty grandees, on the look-out for the least opportunity to criticise "the Austrian," and above all, to be jealous of her influence over the young king.

Though devoted to her two daughters, the Infanta Maria-de-las-Mescedes, Princess of the Asturias, and the Infanta Maria Theresia, the Queen is especially fond of the little king, Alphonsito, as she calls him, and the greatest aim of her life is that he shall be a good and wise monarch when the time comes for him to be crowned, when he is 18 years old. It is only through her wonderful care that the little king is alive. He is a remarkably delicate child, but not always the imperious and haughty little person that legend represents him. On the contrary, he has naturally a very sweet disposition, and is tractable and kind. His health improves constantly as he grows older.

An interesting story from the Reporters' Gallery in the House of Commons is related in "The Jaurnalist." From the Ladies' Gallery, which is a kind of caged apartment just above the Gallery a note came fluttering down the other day on to a reporter's note-book. It was a sheet torn from a dainty gilt-edged diary, and upon it were written the words; "How much longer, pet?" Not one reporter in the Gallery will own that the message was intended for him, and the question is—"At whom in the gallery or the House was this missive really aimed?"

A number of interesting weddings will be crowded into June, including that of Lord Roberts' aide-de-camp, Mr. Chaplin, to Miss Maud Dunsmuir, which will be an exclusively Scotch and Military gathering Two weddings of interest to the Queen and to the Royal Family will also take place in June. On the 20th, Mr. Derrick Keppel will wed one of her Majesty's ex-maids of honour, Miss Bridget Harbord; and Miss Mary Byng, the daughter of Lord Strafford, so long as Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, will become a Frenchwoman; for according to the Code Napoleon, a woman of any nationality marrying a Frenchman becomes, "ipso facto," a Frenchwoman; a Frenchwoman, on the other hand, losing her nationality on marrying a foreigner.

Prince Edward of York promises to be a very bright boy. He is much advanced for his age. In many respects he takes after his mother, who was very precocious as a little girl, and used at an early age to delight the people by the energy and evident enjoyment with which she used to bow when she went out driving with the late Duchess of Teck. Prince Edward has already a considerable idea of his own dignity, and shows the greatest distaste for being "mauled" by effusive ladies. It cannot be said that he has as yet evinced any extraordinary pleasure in the existence of his brother, but from a very early date he has manifested intense delight in the elementary society of his little sister.

The private apartments of the Queen in Buckingham Palace are on the first floor of that front of the palace which faces towards Constitution Hill. They include five rooms, among others a bedroom, boudoir and private dining room. They are very magnificently furnished, the hangings, upholsterings and draperies being of the very richest brocades, satins damasks, while gilding of a florid type plays a prominent part in the decoration, especially of the ceilings. The style, however, is decidedly antique, and rather stiff, but the Queen prefers this, and so, though the furni-ture and decorations are from time to time renewed, no alteration is made in the general effect. The Queen's bed is a large antique four-poster, with a heavy canopy and rich curtains. On the head are emblazoned the Royal Arms and crown in gold on scarlet. A large full-length portrait of Prince Albert, taken in the early days of matrimony, is a conspicuous feature of the room.

Simple gowns and sumptuous headgear seems to be the fashion of the day. In the matter of millinery there are a number of shapes equally favoured: the toque, all massed with small flowers; the round hat, drooping in front and turning up at the back; the wide hat, turning decidedly downwards at the back, inspired perhaps by the Directoire period, and which led on to the mushroom hat shape with the brim drooping over the face all round. All of these and one or two others are popular. The toque crowns are of large dimensions and are made of chiffon, with lace of a different colour, or sometimes gold or silver threads all over them, The chiffon, or tulle by the way, matches the straw as a rule. The fashionable feather is a very long tip sometimes between 10 and 15 in. The wing of fashion is, undoubtedly, the Mercury, and bows of lace overlaying chiffon is another whim; the lace should be tinted twine or ecru, and the chiffon of another colour, to show through the transparency. Some of the new quills and wings are very beautiful productions, and glitter with jewels and sequines. Another decoration for hats is masses of flowers with very little foliage and tied into huge clumps. All black hats are much worn and the Parisians have quite abandoned their passion for blue, Cheeries are much in favour again, and some of the latest hats are loaded with them. This fashion for wearing headgear trimmed with fruit will it is hoped, not become popular over here, as it is a very unbecoming one,

The Spanish-American war will probably affect the prospects of the London season, for it is out of American visitors that London people hope to grow rich, and the presence of visitors from across the Atlantic certainly gives a spice to Society's doings.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. [illegible] Ask for Rowland's Odonto of [illegible] London, and avoid [illegible]

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).

For Red, Rough, Chapped, and Discolored Hands, Dry, Fissured, Itching, Feverish Palms, and Shapeless Nails With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, London. Potter D. and C. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin and Hands," post free.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to **young women, children** and the **aged**. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of **genuine** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a **MELISSA** and **MINT** cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

Spencer & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — Phillips & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Prepared by: Clément & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER. Wellpark Brewery Glasgow. TRADE MARK. J. & R. Tennent. BREWED IN SCOTLAND.

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

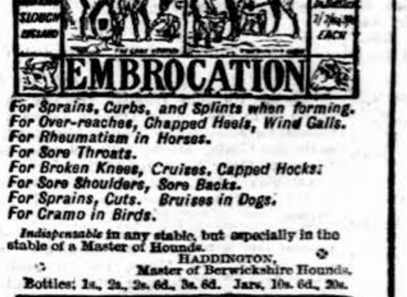
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras, Rangoon SPENCER & Co. A. SCOTT & Co.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Cruises, Capped Hocks:
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramo in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles: 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.

FOR SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, CHEST COLDS.

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. Arbenz, [illegible] Jongne, France, and [illegible] Introducer of the original and only genuine "[illegible]" Air Guns. [illegible] [illegible] Of [illegible] [illegible] and Dealers.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals,

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—

PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—Pope.

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOA EXCELSIOR"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma." "Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE ¼ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS, The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE, invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases whereas sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet*.)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

ATKINSON'S NEWEST PERFUME AOLINE

"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.

"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED "WHITE ROSE" PERFUME. "A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

[illegible] IS A REFINED SOAP.

[illegible] the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.	Face Spots.
For Itching	Face Spots.
For Itching.	Face Spots.
For Itching.	Face Spots.
For Itching.	Face Spots.
For Inching.	Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

AGENTS:

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DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6d PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6.

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD — AT CHICAGO, 1893.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, March 18th, 1878.

TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College,
London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the [illegible] Capsules and Labels are [illegible] with their Trade Mark.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

[illegible]ere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

[illegible] MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

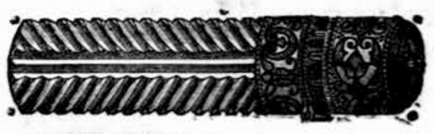
USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



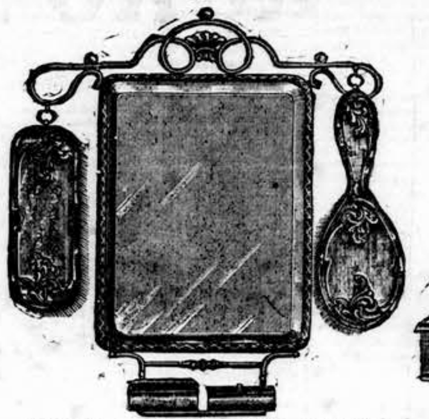
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.

Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

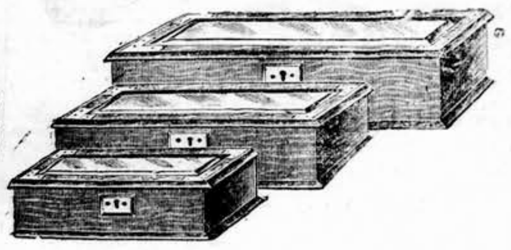
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.

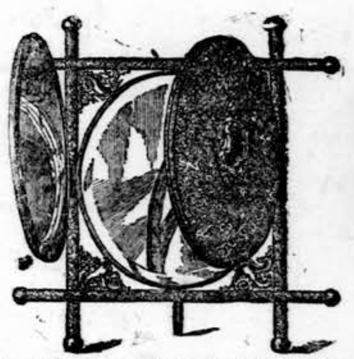
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



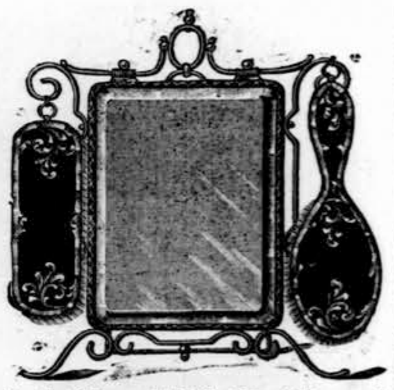
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Boox, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



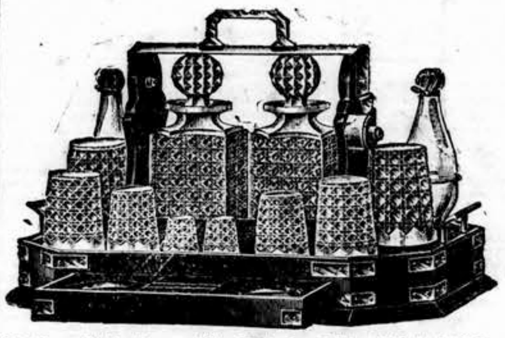
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel, Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games. Chess, Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

[illegible] "As a [illegible] Foods, both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion [illegible] public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.

J. v. Liebig

AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

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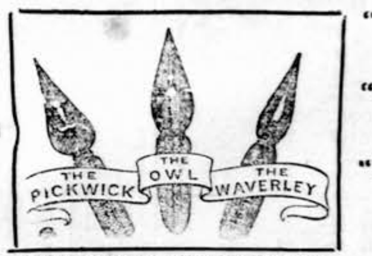
They are a Treasure." Standard

Sole by all Stations,



They come as boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journa*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

"G.B."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

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EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

[illegible] Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) [illegible]. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

NOTICES.

Certainty of Death

is not as terrible as certainty of continued torture from rheumatism throughout life. Life becomes worth very little when made unbearable by unremitting pain. Rheumatism is no respector of persons. It attacks the seemingly healthy, and prevents the enjoyment of pleasure or the pursuit of business.

The certainty of suffering from rheumatism is not more sure than the certainty of a cure from the use of

Little's Oriental Balm.

Hundreds have tried it, and are to-day enjoying the relief of a complete, speedy cure. You may be one of these fortunates if you will. Try this remedy as directed, and you will soon find relief. It is easy to take, and it is applied externally. It has cured others—will cure you.

Sold at 1 Re. a bottle.

Can be had of all chemists and patent medicine venders in the civilised world.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to swallow the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c

From £4 upward.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co

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Agents M. [illegible] & CO., PARIS.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a coo fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

DRUNK EVERY DAY!

The best thing to do in the East

is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky.

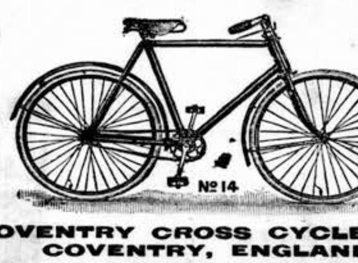
JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

JAMES WATSON & Co. LTD. DISTILLERIES.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. *AGENTS WANTED.*

Delicious Jelly
made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
M&C

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

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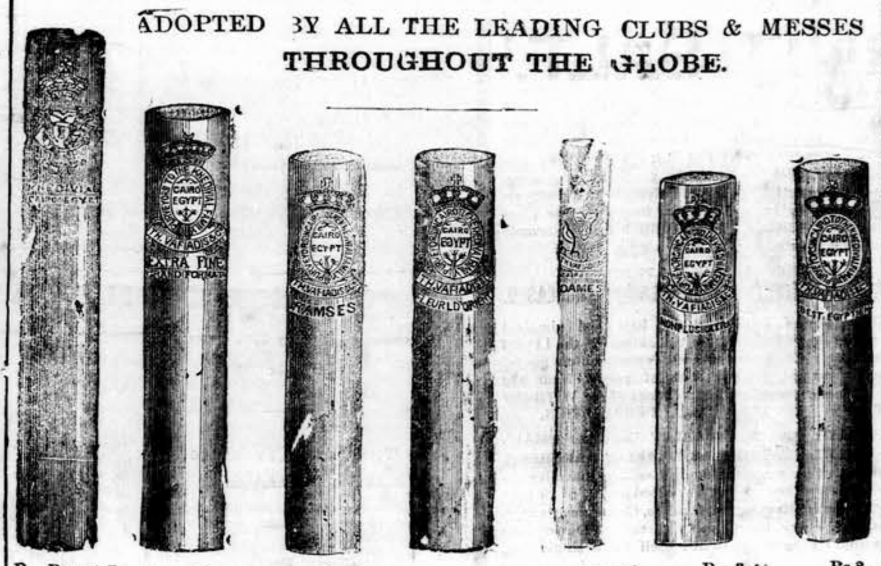

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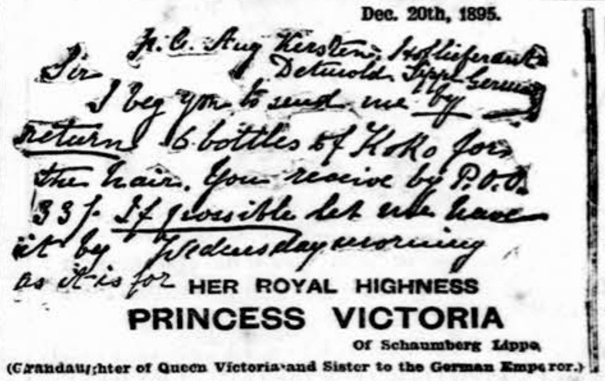

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